

Ypsilanti Commercial.

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YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1878.

WHOLE No. 739

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J. H. WILCOX.

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Is Closing Out His Stock of

WALL PAPER

AT COST.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

North Side Congress St.

Biography of Abiel Hawkins.

By his son, Fred W. Hawkins.

Abiel Hawkins was born in Williamston, Massachusetts, December 10th, 1797. His early boyhood however was passed in Vermont, his parents having moved there while he was quite young. His father died shortly after settling in that State, and not being in very affluent circumstances Abiel was early thrown on his own resources to procure a livelihood, and it was his boast in after years that from the time he was twelve years of age he never received a cent of money from any source except as he earned it, and that on arriving at his majority he replenished his wardrobe to the extent of one hundred dollars and had a corresponding amount in money left. In the spring of 1814 he emigrated to Buffalo, N. Y., arriving in that city shortly after it had been burned by the British; at the time of which we speak there was but one house left standing. Here he remained until the spring of 1818, when he undertook the then perilous journey to the western wilds of Michigan, accompanied by an older brother, (Robert). The trip indeed proved a hazardous one and attended with many privations. They made the entire journey from what is now known as Sandusky, Ohio, to Detroit in a bark canoe, ascending some of the tributary streams in the course of their voyage. They were at times compelled to carry their canoe quite a distance across the country. Finally they reached Monroe (then only a small French trading post) about the first of July, here they remained until after the 4th, which was undoubtedly spent in a very patriotic way. Resuming their journey they at length arrived at Detroit, their place of destination, in time to witness the laying of the corner stone of St. Ann's (Catholic) church on Larned street. Detroit, as may be imagined, did not at this time boast of her broad avenues, palatial residences, commodious business houses, immense dockage, or the magnitude of her commerce, all of which to-day stamp not only one of the most important, but also one of the most beautiful cities in the country. Though the second oldest city in the United States, it presented at this time, much the same aspect it has worn for many years prior, that of an old French settlement or trading post, whose principal revenues were derived from the products of the hunt or the skill of the trapper. Its population was composed chiefly of a few French, many half breeds, and more Indians. There was nothing particularly inviting in these surroundings to a young man whose life has been passed more within the bounds of civilization. Here the brothers parted company, Robert engaging in the fishing business at or near Springwells. Abiel after a sojourn of about four months returned to Buffalo where he arrived in the autumn of the same year. Here he remained until 1821 when he removed to Batavia, N. Y., engaging in business with the late Gen'l Townner, who emigrated to this State with him and died in this city in the winter of 1851. In 1822 he married Miss Sophronia Winslow, a niece by marriage of Gen'l Townner. Their married life extended over a period of nearly fifty-four years. Seven children were born of this union. Two only survive their parents, Walter H. and Frederick W. Their daughter Hattie died in this city in the spring of 1848, in the thirteenth year of her age, the other children died in infancy.

For twenty-one years Mr. H. was engaged in buying and handling stock, and was during that time not only regarded as an extensive operator, but one of the finest judges of stock in western New York. He was associated with Gen. Townner, Col. Marvin and Mr. Simeon Folsom in stock operations. They were all residents of Genesee county, New York, and figured together quite extensively. In the spring of 1834 he again visited Michigan, arriving in this city early in the month of May of that year. After prospecting somewhat in this locality, he purchased a portion of what is now known as the Boss and Crittenden farms. Never having "farmed it" much, he soon became satisfied that it was not particularly his forte, so hitching up his team one day he drove to town determined to make some disposition of his farm. He finally succeeded in exchanging it with Dr. Millington for the hotel property which has for so many years borne his name and with which he has been more closely identified than with any other business enterprise of his long and active life. Cholera breaking out in the summer of '34 prevented the removal of his family to their new home in Michigan until the following spring. So it may be said it was not until 1835 that he was fairly embarked in a business that for nearly half a century he conducted acceptably to the travelling public.

It was in this connection, together with his proprietorship of some of the principal stage routes of the state, that he became so widely known among the early settlers of Michigan. The Hawkins house (or rather the Ypsilanti house as it was formerly called) enjoyed an enviable reputation, being situated thirty miles west of Detroit, on the main line of westward migration and having the name of being one of the most desirable stopping places on the great thoroughfare between Detroit and Chicago, it is not to be wondered at, that the house was often taxed to its utmost capacity to accommodate the rush of travel. All seemed to have anticipated the late Horace Greeley's sage advice long before that venerable gentleman dreamed of his name going down to posterity, associated with a phrase that has become a household word, "Go west young man, go west." In the early days of which we write, thousands who followed the "star of empire," believed it shone with greater brilliancy over Michigan than any of her sister states, owing to which fact her stately forests fell before the ax of her sturdy pioneers, the log hut furnished shelter, and the implements of husbandry brought from eastern homes soon converted the unbroken sod into fields of waving grain. All over the State these hardy sons of early Michigan have organized "pioneer societies." Among the grey haired sires who meet to talk over old times, and discuss the incidents of their early experience in the territory, many will be found who will remember the subject of this sketch, not unfavorably, and will associate his name, with that of his loving wife, in many acts of hospitality. Both were generous to a fault, and always acted on the principle, that it was better to put up with many impositions than to turn one needy one from their door. Politically, Mr. H. was a Democrat of the old school, always supporting the nominees of his party, without ever once asking the question by what further right they claimed preferment; an endorsement by a democratic convention was all that was necessary. Until within the last few years of his life he took an active part in politics. He never held or aspired to any office. He was appointed postmaster under Polk's administration, through the suggestion of Hon. Rob't McClellan who was his warm personal and political friend, but the duties conflicting with his obligations to government as a mail contractor he immediately resigned in favor of Dr. F. K. Rexford, who was duly appointed to the position. His business required the giving of heavy bonds, but he always discharged his trusts with such fidelity that he never was at a loss to procure them. The late Arden H. Ballard and our esteemed citizen John Starkweather always stood ready to affix their names to any bond that had Abiel Hawkins' signature, and in no instance did he ever betray their confidence. For over sixty-five years of his life he enjoyed unusual good health, during that long period he never called the aid of a physician for himself or laid in bed a day from sickness. He was a very active, stirring man. From the time he was twelve years of age up to the moment he was stricken with paralysis his life had been a busy one, he was no drone in the industrial hive, energy was the motive power of his nature, and he displayed it to the latest moment of his life. As a friend he was steadfast, as an enemy he was uncompromising. Possessed of great will power he always looked obstacles squarely in the face, and strove by honest endeavors to overcome them. In his family relations the generous impulses of his nature shone with peculiar brilliancy. He reversed the scriptural doctrine, spare the rod and spoil the child. How far his better nature overcame his judgment in such matters it is not for his children to decide, but it certainly left on their minds a very pleasing recollection of his forbearance. With his grandchildren he lived his life over again, and until the latest period of their existence will they cherish the warmest recollections of his memory, indulgent, kind and loving to them, their young hearts went out with all the ardor of youthful affection for him. Who shall say that such a life has not been fraught with good results? He has passed away. One by one the land-marks of early days of Michigan are disappearing from our midst. In a few years more, "the places that knew them once will know them no more forever." History will tell its story of their deeds, but those who gild its pages will be oblivious to its panegyric. Trusting that the sons and daughters may do as much to perpetuate the glory of our noble state as their sires and dames have done to establish it, we implore God's blessing on those who survive, and his mercy on those who have been gathered to their fathers. Abiel Hawkins died at the residence of his son, Walter H. Hawkins, in this city, on Friday, Feb. 8th, 1878, and was buried in Highland Cemetery on the Sunday following.

—Mr. Haskin has opened in connection with his Bakery and feed store, a full line of groceries. His bread pies and cakes, have always been admired, and now he proposes to supplement with groceries equally worthy of appreciation. Advertisement next week.

—Letters remaining uncalled for in the post office, May 10th, Hiram Anson, Josephine Chaffee, J. S. Conant, Frank C. Desot, J. K. Ellis, R. S. Flanders, Jas. Hawley, Fannie Hagden, Thomas Johnson, Wm. Longfellow, C. Mallory, John Peplow, Miss Smith care P. Perry, Mrs. Jane Wood.

—Instead of \$500 given last week, as the amount of tax a saloon keeper could well afford to pay for the sole privilege of selling liquors in this city, it should have been \$5,000. It was during the liquor war Mr. Hawkins named this sum. The Red Ribbon movement has probably brought it down to \$2,000 or \$2,500.

—The "boss washer." That's what our girl said when she saw a new Monitor Washing Machine come into the kitchen. Some years since we had a Doty machine and the Monitor. Disposing of one and giving the party their choice the Monitor was preferred. The Monitor is now greatly improved, and in connection with the Monitor wringer is the necessity of every well regulated household. Everybody knows or should know that the old reliable firm of Parsons Bros., in this city, are the manufacturers.

—On the first of May quite a number of our professional men changed the base of their operations; some for better, some for worse. Franklin Hinckley moved into Marshall Thompson's office, in the Arcade block. Allen & Hunt having dissolved partnership, Hunt has taken the office of Dr. Baldwin, the dentist, and Baldwin moves into Hinckley's old office. Justice Forsyth will have his office in the Gilbert block as soon as that building is finished. Until that time he may be found over Ingram's drug store. The Marshall's headquarters are still in the Arcade, in the room next door to the one he formerly occupied.

THE Grand Lodge Knights of Honor of Michigan has filed articles of incorporation under the laws of the State, in the County Clerk's office of Wayne County. The articles set forth that the organization is for mutual benefit of its members, providing for the legal heirs of its members a death benefit of \$2000, and a weekly benefit of not less than \$3 to sick and disabled members. The principal office is located in Detroit. If this action of the Grand Lodge should be ratified by the Supreme Lodge of the United States, which meets at Nashville in May, then the State of Michigan will be jurisdiction by itself, as regards the benefit fund, but not otherwise. The order has had a large and healthy growth in the State during the past year, and now numbers nearly 3000 members.—*Monroe Commercial.*

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
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Rheumatism, Ague, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, or are you Bilious and Blood out of order? If yes, MERRILL'S PILLS will fix you every time, or money refunded. 50 cents per box—50 large pills. A sure cure for chills. Sold only by FRED. F. INGRAM, Opposite Depot.

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Corner Cross and Huron Sts., is the place to get your tailoring, cutting, or making up to order done. Also repairing and cleaning. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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On HIGH PRICES in full blast at

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King Combination Captured.

Peddlers Demoralized and in Full Retreat.

An Entire New Deal, with CASH for Trumps.

\$250 for an elegant 7 octave MARSHAL & SMITH piano. Warranted for 3 years.

\$150 for an elegant ESTEY ORGAN, 7 stops. Warranted for 10 years.

\$125 for an elegant TABER ORGAN, 7 stops. Warranted for 10 years.

\$125 for a good BOARDMAN & GRAY piano, second-hand. Warranted for 5 years.

\$30 for a good second-hand MELODEON.

Everything in the Musical line at equally low prices.

Pianos and Organs to RENT. Rent applied if purchased.

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Faneuil Hall Insurance Co.,
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Assurance Company
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FRED A. HUNT, Attorney at Law.

Laible Block (over P. O.), Ypsilanti, Mich.

W. H. JEWETT, Attorney at Law.

Special and General Insurance Agent, and adjuster of fire losses, Follett House Block, Cross St., Ypsilanti.

ALBERT CRANE, Attorney at Law.

Follett House Block, Cross St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

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GET THE

PREMIUM!

Now is the

ACCEPTED TIME.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN

The managers of the Michigan Trotting Circuit have received letters from horsemen all over the country inspiring them with the belief that the meetings to be held next summer will be the most successful ever held in this State.

The State Fireman's Association met at Jackson, May 2nd, elected the following officers:

President—C. V. R. Pond, Quincy
Vice-Presidents—T. E. Luss, Jackson.
J. F. Clark, Big Rapids; W. N. Kirkwood, Paw Paw.
Recording Secretary—S. D. Pond, Algonquin.

Corresponding and Financial Secretary—J. V. Johnson, Charlotte.

Treasurer—Clark Cornwell, Ypsilanti.
Statistician—F. H. Seymour, Detroit.
Delegate to national convention to be held at Cleveland—Thomas O'Neil, Kalamazoo.

The next meeting in Detroit next May. Capt. Jonathan Walker, whom John G. Whittier made the hero of his poem, "The Man with the Branded Hand," was buried in Muskegon, Thursday. He was eighty years of age, had been imprisoned in old times, and branded "S. S." meaning "Slave Stealer," for assisting negroes in escaping, being put in the pillory and otherwise punished.

The Kalamazoo Gazette says: It is the intention of the County Agricultural Society to make the sheep-shearing festival here a day of profit and festivity on the 23d of May.

The vote of East Saginaw on issuing \$15,000 bonds to build a free bridge stood yes, 1,456; no, 128; majority for the bridge, 1,328.

The wheat fields are already forming, and at the present rate of growth harvest will this year be in June.

The Sheriff of the State met at Lansing on the 2d inst., and perfected an organization for their mutual assistance and co-operation. James R. Dart, of Ingham County, was made President, R. A. Demont, of Berrien County, Secretary. The membership is forty. The next meeting will be held at Jackson, November 20th.

Six young men have been arrested in Detroit and have made confession to the murder of Anthony Miller at Norris. The young men had been to Armada to give a variety show, but not having a paying house, they visited Miller's place to procure money. Not getting it, they committed the murder.

The General Association of the Congregational Churches of the State of Michigan will hold their thirty-seventh annual meeting with the church in East Saginaw Tuesday, May 21, and continue until Friday evening. The Michigan branch of the Woman's Board of Missions of the interior will hold its fifth annual meeting in East Saginaw Wednesday, May 22.

On the 8th inst. William Newton, of Pontiac, and George Robertson, of Detroit, sail for England with one hundred head of Oakland county cattle. Mr. Newton was on the other side of the Atlantic two months since and made all necessary arrangements.

The grand jury of Lenawee county, which has been investigating the extensive grain frauds at Adrian and Blissfield for past the month, has closed its labors. In making its final presentation they take occasion to give their opinion that it is better for the producer that the grain should be handled by the railroad company than in elevators controlled by private parties. Alluding further to the increase of crime that is everywhere noticeable and in which their region bears its share, they urge the vigilant enforcement of laws and the punishment of offenders, and add these pertinent words: "At the same time they feel that in addition to the speedy and certain execution of the laws, the truest safeguards of our future welfare are to be found in education and temperance."

Complaints are made of the appearance of large swarms of grasshoppers in the district infested so much in Orion Township last summer. They are hatching out in untold millions, and give the farmers considerable uneasiness. The most efficient remedy so far tried is the turning into the fields turkeys and chickens.

The steam shingle mill owned by John Stonehouse, near Pierson, Montcalm Co., was destroyed by fire Thursday. Loss, twenty-five hundred dollars. No insurance.

Nichols, Shepard & Co., of Battle Creek have just completed the two mammoth threshing machines for California, which will, it is estimated, thresh 100 acres of topped wheat a day.

Old people: Mrs. Mary McIntyre, mother of Mrs. John Weeks, of Jackson, died on the 1st, aged 80; Mr. Elijah Nunn died at South Lynn, Oakland County, April 27th, aged 98, and George W. Nestle, a pioneer of Clinton county, died April 29 in Essex, aged 92.

The official canvass of the April election on constitutional amendments foots up: Clerk of the Supreme Court, yes, 36,313; no, 34,712. Corporations, yes, 24,770; no, 42,034.

Among the inmates in the Oceana county poorhouse is an Indian woman 106 years old.

A Republican State Convention, to nominate State officers, will be held at the Detroit Opera House, in the city of Detroit, on Thursday, June 13, 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Edwin Smith, of Lenawee county, has the "boss" beard, it being seven feet in length, trailing on the floor when he walks.

The village of Centreville has fixed saloon licenses at \$500 per year, within that corporation. One firm has concluded to pay the tax and try it on for a year. It is expected they will have a monopoly of the business.

A green ribbon society has been organized at Battle Creek. It is composed of young men who refuse to associate with girls who cannot or will not do housework.

Dr. E. A. Rockwell, who in a quarrel about a horse trade killed Benjamin Wilber near Saginaw, last August, has been convicted of manslaughter.

The Board of State Auditors has, by unanimous vote, disallowed the claim of Friend Palmer for \$101,538.15 for extra services while acting as Quartermaster General of the state.

Seventy-five persons were confirmed in the Catholic church at Ann Arbor Friday morning.

Maj. Joseph Smith, of Cassopolis, offers each of his sons and sons-in-law \$100 if they will refrain from drinking liquor, swearing and playing any game of chance for one year.

A new postoffice named Oviatt has been established in Leelanaw county between Almira and Kassar, and Levi B Carr appointed postmaster.

Mr. S. O. Bush, of West Leroy, Calhoun county, just sold 540 sheep for \$3,585. They were a very fine lot, the heaviest weighing 200 pounds, and the average weight being 123 pounds.

Two more conductors have been bounced on the Flint and Pere Marquette railway, making seven in all.

Holland fixes the saloon licenses at \$25, just half what they were last year. Sturgis will not tax the saloons. Whitehall fixes saloon-keepers' bonds at \$3,000; Manchester lowers the bonds from \$2,000 to \$1,000; Berrien Springs fixes them at \$2,500.

The First National Bank of Jackson has gone out of business. It did not pay. There was a slight frost throughout the State Monday morning, but so light that it did no damage.

By a new arrangement, express packages are received in Detroit from New York in less than 24 hours from the time of shipment.

Monday 2,000 head of cattle destined for Liverpool, England, were delivered to the Great Western Railway from the Michigan Central. They will be shipped on ocean steamers at Boston.

There are only seven miles now of iron to be laid on the Ann Arbor & Toledo Railroad. The tracklayers will reach Ann Arbor the last of next week.

The customs statistics at Port Huron for the three months ending March 31, show the immigration to aggregate 7,949 persons, of whom 4,416 were males and 3,533 females. The largest immigration in any one year was in 1873, when it reached 58,917. In 1874 the number was 58,381; 1875, 34,580; 1876, 31,334, and in 1877, 30,185.

A number of emigrants are located in Huron and Sanilac Counties. It is estimated that five hundred families have settled in those counties during the last year. They are mostly from Canada.

J. D. Kergan, the Democratic Mayor of Corunna, made an assault, in the street late Monday night, upon Mr. John N. Ingersoll, the editor of the American, while on his way home. A warrant is out for the arrest of Kergan.

The Governor has pardoned Webb W. Frazier, of Tecumseh, convicted at Adrian in February, 1870, for seduction and sentenced to Jackson for three years. Frazier's term has nearly expired. His father is very sick, and the judge, jury and prosecuting attorney united in an earnest petition for his pardon.

E. H. Thorp, a prominent Odd Fellow, and member of the Odd Fellows' Relief Association, died at Tecumseh, Tuesday.

An executive order has been issued discontinuing the Land Office at Traverse City, Michigan, and transferring its business and archives to the office at Reed City, Michigan.

GENERAL NEWS.

Switzerland and Holland have accepted the invitation of this government to participate in the conference on the silver question.

During the election of Commissioners at Weldon, N. C., Monday, a fight occurred, caused by a dispute as to a negro's right to vote. Captain J. Emery was struck on the head and badly hurt. Eight or ten shots were fired. John Parnell, a negro, was shot in the mouth and breast and died in five hours. Another negro was wounded in the shoulder. The sheriff spoke to the rioters, then a prominent newspaper man spoke, and the mayor of the town. Emery and Robert Day were bound over in the sum of \$2,000 each. The excitement was great and the people were wild. During the riot the polls were closed.

The stoppage of mills at Fall River, Mass., plundered and bankrupted, has made a very sensible decrease in the production of print cloths, some 15,000 pieces a week. Last week attachments aggregating \$1,227,000 were levied on these mills and their owners.

A dangerous counterfeit note of the denomination of \$100 on the Merchants' National Bank, of New Bedford, Mass., has been put in circulation in the Western States. Also another supposed to be from the same place, on the Revere National Bank of Boston.

At the sixty-second anniversary of the American Bible Society the annual report was read, showing the copies of bibles manufactured at the Bible House 648,893; printed abroad, 233,908; purchased abroad, 17,978; total, 906,779. Copies issued at home, 663,900; abroad, 193,593; total, 857,493; bibles for the blind were also issued to the number of 621, making an aggregate of 11,236 volumes in 35 years. A large publishing firm in Japan has expressed a desire to participate in the publication of the scriptures for their own countrymen. They will soon issue a pocket edition of the new testament in Japanese.

Track-laying on the Canadian Pacific Railway is progressing three-quarters of a mile daily.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad has settled with the families of eighty-three out of the ninety-two persons killed by the Ashtabula disaster. Of the sixty-four wounded, fifty-eight have been settled for. The amount paid so far is \$153,830.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The ceremony of the opening of the International Exhibition of 1878 took place May 1st, with great pomp and success. The ceremony of opening the exhibition began at 2:30 in the afternoon at which time a sun was shining brightly again. The crowd was immense and enthusiastic in spite of attentions of rain throughout the proceedings. Cries were everywhere heard of "Vive La Republique," "Vive La France." A long list of notables participated in the opening ceremonies. Workmen have made extraordinary efforts during the past three days in the preparation of the various sections. The English, American and Belgian have been especially pushed, and the present creditable appearance of the American, though unfinished, compares favorably with the others. The department of manufactures shows the least progress. The agricultural and the alimentary departments will be better than at any previous foreign exhibition. The machinery department is very rich in labor-saving machinery of a light class already. Though incomplete it compares favorably with the English, while occupying one-sixth of the space allotted to the British exhibits. The display of machine tools is inferior to the American exhibit at Philadelphia, but superior to any at this exhibition. The agricultural, sewing, and weighing machines make a fine display. Textiles are not yet arranged, but promise very well. Drugs, chemicals, publishers' exhibits, chromos and cutlery are superior to the competing exhibits of other sections. The American Art Department is nearly ready. It will be the best ever shown abroad by America. The hall is too small, but it is beautifully arranged and contains one hundred paintings and a few water colors.

Intelligence continues to be received of an improved state of the poor parlers, through Germany as an intermediary, for simultaneous withdrawal from the Treaty of Constantinople, as well as of the negotiation with Austria concerning her special interests.

The principle of a direct exchange of views between London and St. Petersburg on questions interesting England has been agreed upon.

A special from Belgrade reports that a fight has taken place between Servians and Baski Bazouks, near Prislina. Loss on both sides heavy.

A telegram from Blackburn via London says: The lockout contemplated by the masters will embrace a main artery seventy miles long, from Ulverston to Colne, with branches far and wide. The operatives declare they will only accept reduced wages if coupled with reduced time.

Though Russia is believed to have secured Austrian neutrality, her military situation in Turkey is now regarded as exceedingly critical. The attitude of the Turkish soldiery is reported more favorable than ever for an alliance with English troops.

A telegram from Agram, Croatia, announces that orders have been issued to commence concentrating 25,000 men towards the Bosnian frontier.

Arms and ammunition destined for the Mussulman insurgents have been discovered leaving Adrianople concealed in coffins.

Three vessels which left Revel a week ago for the purpose of the Russian Admiralty, and have gone to America to receive their armaments, which will be provided by American firms, and to receive on board seamen who departed a short time ago.

It is officially stated that negotiations between the British Consuls and the insurgents for the cessation of the insurrection in Thessaly have been successful. The Consuls promising, upon the authority of Lord Salisbury, the Greek interests should in no way suffer, but would, on the contrary, be benefited, as the Greek cause will be fairly represented before Europe. The Consuls have now gone to endeavor to effect similar arrangement in Macedonia.

The latest bank of England return is regarded as distinct and unfavorable, the proportion of reserve to liabilities having descended to an extraordinary low figure. The Financier says should there be an active foreign drain of gold, the bank's minimum rate of discount might be expected to leap to five per cent, in a week. The rate is now three per cent.

The poverty of the cotton operators on strike at Blackburn is attracting great attention. Soup kitchens are being established in various parts of the town. Many private individuals are contributing towards the maintenance of the operatives, and a great quantity of provisions are given, but the supply is too limited. About twenty thousand of those on strike are non-unionists. These are entirely dependent upon friends.

A peace petition signed by 17,000 persons has been presented to the Queen.

An enormous fire in Manchester, England, Monday afternoon, destroyed \$250,000 worth of property.

London dispatch says, the general political situation is unchanged and the course of negotiations between St. Petersburg and London continues ineffectual.

English influence is now believed to be preeminent in the councils of the Sultan. Reports of recruiting officers the past month show a remarkable increase in the number of enlistments for the army, and the increase is still advancing at a steady rate.

A Bucharest dispatch reports that 500 insurgent prisoners and 60 Russians arrived at the Danube from south of the Balkans. Some of the Russians state that the insurgents have had several successes. One thousand two hundred Russians left Parapan Saturday, and recrossed the Danube. Supplies are being hurried southward.

Advices from Adrianople and Philippopolis report continued fighting about Haskaval, in which district 21 Mahomedan villages have been destroyed. The Russians laying blame on the Bulgarians, and the Bulgarians laying it on the Russians.

A dispatch from London says: A basis of arrangement, which the powers desired to submit to the Czar, has been agreed upon. The arrangement is in five divisions. The first division proposes that the two regions of Bulgaria north of the Balkans shall be conceded to Russia, and that the southern portion shall remain to a great extent under the authority of the Sultan.

The second division relates solely to Asiatic compensation, which it is proposed shall be reduced to a minimum. The third division relates to the Straits question, and will be arranged hereafter.

The fourth division demand a definition of the purpose of having a vote thereon. Under the fifth division it is proposed that Theseland Epirus be accorded the right of self-government; thus securing for them the protection of Europe and national independence.

CONGRESS.

May 1.—In the Senate Mr. Blaine called up the resolution submitted by him a few days ago, declaring that any radical change in our tariff at this time would be inopportune, and said he did so for the purpose of having a vote thereon. Mr. Beck (Dem. Ky.) objected.

Consideration was then resumed of the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law. An amendment of Mr. Matthews fixing the day of repeal for January 1st, 1879, was agreed to—yeas 25, nays 22.

Amendments were agreed to, providing that the repeal of the law should not affect pending actions or criminal proceedings arising under it prior to repeal, also that the repeal should not affect the rights and proceedings growing out of or dependent upon the Bankrupt law, including all the rights of debtors and creditors, and all rights of and suits by and against assignees under any or all of said acts in any case heretofore or now pending.

After further discussion Mr. Davis (Ind. Ill.) moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee that a saving clause might be perfected. Agreed to 37 to 16.

In the House, the Legislative Appropriation bill was discussed in committee of the whole.

Mr. Finley (Dem., O.) moved to strike out the clause which directs that the clerical force employed in the medical and surgical history of the war shall be employed on work necessary to the payment of pension. Agreed to 104 to 67.

Mr. Cameron (Rep., Ill.) offered an amendment attaching the details of the Surgeon-General's Bureau of a number of enlisted men sufficient to do the work necessary for the prompt payment of pensions. Adopted.

Mr. Dummell (Rep., Minn.) moved to increase the number of clerks employed in the General Land Office. He stated that the force was not sufficient to answer the demands made upon it. The work of the office was fifteen years in arrears for want of sufficient clerical force. The amendment was rejected.

Without coming to final action on the bill the committee rose.

Mr. Roberts (Dem. La.) chairman of Committee on Mississippi Levees, reported a bill appropriating \$3,871,474 for closing the levees and strengthening the levees on the Mississippi River. Printed and recommended.

May 2.—In the Senate Mr. Thurman (Dem., O.) from the Committee on Judiciary, reported that the bill to repeal the

Bankrupt law, with an amendment perfecting the clause in regard to the rights not to be affected by the repeal of the law and retaining the amendment adopted yesterday, providing that the repeal of the law shall take effect January 1, 1879. Ordered that the amendment be printed and the bill be laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. Ferry (Rep. Mich.) called up the House bill to repeal the Specie Resumption act, and read a lengthy argument explaining the amendment reported by the Committee on Finance, which provides that U. S. notes shall be receivable for customs on all public dues after October 1st. Mr. E. advocated the amendment as a substitute for the bill.

Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.) then took the floor, and read a lengthy argument in favor of repealing the Specie Resumption act.

The Senate by a vote of 14 to 34, refused to reconsider the vote by which the proposition to appoint eighteen additional commissioners to the Paris exposition was postponed.

The House passed a bill fixing the salaries of naval officers at Baltimore and New Orleans at the same rates as those received by similar officers at Boston, San Francisco and Philadelphia.

Also a bill permitting Canadian vessels to render aid to other Canadian vessels wrecked in waters of the United States. Also a bill granting the right of way through the public lands to the Barataria Canal Company to construct a canal from New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico.

The committee on commerce presented a bill to regulate inter-State commerce and prohibit unjust discrimination by common carriers.

Mr. Reagan (Dem., Texas) explained that the object of the bill was to prevent discrimination in charges for freights by railroads, so that no greater rate should be charged to one shipper than another. Corporations were also forbidden from entering into combinations for the purpose of discriminating against persons or places. The only other material provision was that they should not charge more for shorter distances than for longer distances on the same line of carriage.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Eden (Dem., Ill.) in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

May 3.—The Senate was not in session. In the House the day session was mainly in committee of the whole, Mr. Eden (Dem., Ill.) in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill. An amendment increasing the compensation of different officers of the Agricultural Department to the amount allowed by law, was adopted. The bill was further amended by providing for four Assistant Attorney-Generals instead of three, and by reducing the appropriation for rent for the Freedmen's Bureau building in Washington from \$14,000 to \$10,000. The reading of the bill was completed in committee, and the bill reported to the House, but no action was taken thereon.

An evening session was held for the consideration of pension bills.

May 4.—The House considered the Legislative Appropriation bill. The amendment increasing the clerical force in the office of the Surgeon General was negated by the casting vote of the Speaker. The motion to strike out the section which authorized the entire clerical force now employed in the medical and surgical history of the war, to be employed on work necessary to the prompt payment of pensions was rejected 108 to 115. The amendment increasing the salaries of the principal clerks in the agricultural department was rejected. The amendment requiring agricultural seeds to be distributed proportionately among congressional districts was agreed to, yeas 121 to 99. The amendment offered by Mr. Gibson appropriating \$185,000 for the re-establishment of the New Orleans mint was agreed to, yeas 125, nays 91. The bill was passed.

May 7.—A lively debate occurred in the Senate on the Pension bill. An amendment was offered by Mr. Dorsey, (Rep. Ark.) on the 1st day of January, 1879, the terms of office of all pension agents shall expire and thereafter honorably discharged wounded or disabled Union soldiers, or widows or daughters of such soldiers, shall be appointed to such offices.

Agreed to—yeas 27, nays 22.

Mr. Sargent then submitted an amendment to the committee, providing that from and after the passage of the act, in case of vacancy in the office of a pension agent, it shall be filled by appointment of a wounded or disabled soldier. Agreed to.

In the House, the following matters were introduced and referred: A resolution directing that all propositions to change or modify the tariff law be referred to the committee on the general welfare of the people, and that it is unwise to waste time at present in discussion of the Wood tariff bill, was referred to committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Bill for a District and Circuit Court of the United States in the Northern District of Pennsylvania; bill giving to all religious denominations equal rights and privileges in the Indian reservations; bill for the appointment of a commission to be called the Farmers' and Stock-breeders' Commission, and to consist of a veterinary surgeon and two practical stock-breeders, at an annual salary of \$2,500 each, to have charge of the investigation of contagious diseases of farm stock their causes, means of prevention, cure, etc., and to report from time to time measures to prevent the importation of such diseases from abroad, and the spread of contagion; bill establishing a new judicial district in Ohio; bill to indemnify Illinois and Indiana for the loss of swamp lands; bill to enable soldiers of the late war to pre-empt land to the extent of 160 acres; bill to amend the law relative to the tax on

The House then proceeded to consider the bill establishing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia.

May 7.—In the Senate, the Postoffice Appropriation bill, with amendment, was reported. It appropriates: Railroad transportation, \$355,000; letter carriers, \$135,000; clerks in the postoffices, \$60,000; railway postoffice clerks, \$50,000; route agents, \$10,000; mail route messengers, \$6,000; maps, \$15,000; rent, lights, etc., \$20,000; miscellaneous items, \$25,000; total added, \$856,000; making the total bill of \$33,996,373, of which amount the revenues of the department are expected to provide, all but \$4,962,274. The total of the bill, as now reported, is about \$2,500,000 less than the department estimates and \$109,770 less than the amount appropriated for the postal service for the current fiscal year.

On motion of Mr. Cockrell (Dem. Mo.) the House bill forbidding the further retirement of legal tender notes was read a second time. The vote was yeas, 35, nays, 25.

A resolution in favor of the appointment of a joint census committee was adopted.

The pension bill was reported to the Senate, the amendments made in committee of the whole occurred in and it was read a third time and passed.

In the House, the bill providing for a permanent government for the District of Columbia was passed without division.

Mr. Wood (Dem., N. Y.) moved that the House go into committee of the whole on the Tariff bill. On a standing vote

the Speaker announced the result to be 79 to 80. Then a vote by tellers resulted 94 to 97, and finally on a vote by yeas and nays the motion was agreed to—yeas 109, nays 108.

Mr. Banks (Rep. Mass.) addressed the House in opposition to the Tariff bill, and particularly to the proposed reductions in the duty on cotton and woolen goods.

Mr. Singleton (Dem., Mass.) made a conference report on the bill to regulate the advertising of mail lettings. Agreed to.

The Senate bill for the distribution and sale of new editions of the revised statutes was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

State

GRAPE GROWER'S MAXIMS.

The following rules are given by the *Rural American*:

1. Prepare the ground in fall, plant in spring.
2. Give the vine plenty of manure, old and well decomposed; for fresh manure excites growth, but does not mature it.
3. Luxuriant growth does not always insure fruit.
4. Dig deep but plant shallow.
5. Young vines produce beautiful fruit, but old vines produce the richest.
6. Prune in autumn to insure growth, but in the spring to insure fruitfulness.
7. Plant your vines before you put up trellises.
8. Vines like old soldiers, should have good arms.
9. Prune spurs to one developed bud; for the nearer the old wood the higher flavored the fruit.
10. Those who prune long must soon climb.
11. Vine leaves love the sun, the fruit the shade.
12. Every leaf has a bud at the base, and either a bunch of fruit or a tendril opposite to it.
13. A tendril is an abortive fruit-bunch—a bunch of fruit a productive tendril.
14. A bunch of grapes without a healthy leaf opposite is like a ship at sea without a rudder—it can't come to port.
15. Laterals are like politicians; if not checked, they are the worst of thieves.
16. Good grapes are like gold—no one has enough.
17. The earliest grape will keep the longest, for that which is fully matured is easily preserved. (Not correct, says the Fruit Recorder.)
18. Grape-eaters are long livers.
19. Hybrids are not always high bred.
20. He who buys the new and untried varieties should remember that the seller's maxim is, Let the buyer look out for himself.

Clover as a green crop is our best fertilizer, mellowing and enriching the land largely and deeply, and at the same time growing profitable crops. But it takes time. For land that requires immediate enrichment there is nothing equal to the pea, a rank grower, shading the ground, and thus favoring moisture and mellowness.

A New York farmer, last year, cut from two acres of land six tons of clover hay, then plowed and sowed rutabaga turnips, and raised 800 bushels. These turnips were regarded as equal to eight tons of hay, making a product of that which was equal to fourteen tons of hay from two acres in one season. The turnips were used to feed the horses, at the rate of half a bushel per day, with what oat straw they might eat and no grain. The horses were fat and looked well, and were in good condition to drive five or six hours per day.

OVER-REACHING IN HORSES.

A sure way of removing this unpleasant falling in the movement of a horse, in a majority of cases, is to shorten the toes of the front shoes. By this arrangement the horse will pick up his fore feet quicker and the hind feet slower—thus accomplishing just what is wanted. If a quarter of a second of time is thereby gained, the fore foot will be clear out of the way of the hind foot, with its elongated toe.

The Toronto Globe says the fall wheat looks well all over Canada.

Reports of the wheat crop in Tennessee show that the rust is injuring it to a considerable extent. Otherwise, the prospect is very favorable. It is heading out.

The Turkish newspapers are filled with advertisements for lost relations, giving painful evidence of the dispersion of families of the Mussulman population which has taken place in the districts ravaged by war.

DETROIT MARKETS.

FLOUR—Choice white, \$5 50@5 75 Medium, 5 00@5 50 Low grades, 3 50@4 25 WHEAT—Extra white, 1 30@1 30 No. 1 white, 1 28@1 28 Amber, 1 27 CORN—24@44c per bush. OATS—21@30c. BARLEY—\$1 00@1 40 per hd. lbs. RYE—56@57c per bush. BEANS—Unpicked, \$ 80@1 10 per bush. Picked \$1 40@1 50. BUTTER—Prime quality, 15@17c. Medium 12@15c; poor quality 8@10c. CHEESE—10@13c per lb. DRESSED HOGS—\$3 50@3 75 per cwt. EGGS—Fresh 8@9 cts. HAY—\$9 00@12 00 per ton. HIDES—Green 54@60c; cured, 7@7½c; dry flint, 12@15c; dry salted, 10@11c; green kip, 7@8c; dry kip 13@16c; green calf, 10@11c; cured calf 11@12; sheep skins, 75@1 50. HONEY—15 to 16c. MAPLE SUGAR—10@12c per lb. POTATOES—Early Rose 26@28; Peach-blows, 25. PROVISIONS—Mess Pork \$9 75; Clear Pork, \$11 00@11 25; Lard 7½@8c; smoked hams, 8c; Shoulders 5½c. Bacon, 8c; extra mess beef \$10 per bbl. SALT—Saginaw, \$1 00 per bbl; Onondaga \$1 15. SEEDS—Timothy, \$1 40@1 50 per bush; Clover, \$4 00 per bush. Buckwheat 63c. WOOD—\$2 75@5 per cord.

DETROIT LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE. Best grades, per cwt., \$4 00@4 65 Medium grades, \$3 50@4 00 Light and poor stock, \$3 30@3 50

HOGS.—\$3 40@3 60 per cwt. SHEEP.—\$4 55@5 40 per cwt.

OREGON.—Mr. James H. Bell, who left Orilla four or five years ago for the Western Territories, and who is now at Portland, Oregon, writes to the Orilla Times as follows: If there are any with you who are anxious to seek homes in Oregon under the delusive hope that this is the Eden of the West, I would strongly urge them to stay where they are. Hundreds who have emigrated to this place deeply regret having done so; the country is not what they expected, and gold

SNOWED UP.

[From Cassell's Magazine.]

"I believe I am the most unlucky fellow in the world," said Bertie Tyrrell half aloud as he tied his white tie.

"Why so, my dear fellow?" inquired a cherry voice at the door.

Bertie turned, still holding his *chef-d'œuvre* at his throat, and said, "Oh, Charley, is that you? Come in. I shall be ready in five minutes." Having arranged his tie to his satisfaction, he repeated, "Yes; I believe I am the most unlucky fellow in London at any rate."

"What is the matter?" inquired his friend.

"Well, you see, I've just had another letter from my sister saying that Miss Patterson is about to leave Marchmont and proceed to the south of France (mother's not well, I believe). You know I intended to go down this week and put myself out of my pain. Charley, I love that girl, and Charley I must marry her!"

"Well?"

"But it is not well. Charles Fletcher, you are a fish, a cold-blooded animal. How can you talk like that when I am really, truly and madly in love?"

"My dear Bertie, I should wait till the lady and party come to London, and then see her and ascertain your chance."

"They do not come to London, I believe; at least not to stay; so I am completely upset."

"It will all come out right, old fellow. Are you ready?"

"Yes, it is time to be off. I do not feel inclined to go, though," said Bertie, mournfully.

A dinner party was given by Mrs. Arteman, in whose husband's office Bertie Tyrrell was, or flattered himself he was, a shining light. Mr. Arteman and Bertie's family had been friendly for years, and the young man was rapidly making his way to a junior partnership. He had the credit of being very trustworthy and quick at the business—qualities which he took care to cultivate.

Many people came in the evening, also, and just before the carriages were announced, Mr. Arteman entered the room and gazed anxiously round. For some minutes he was unable to descry the object of his quest, but at last found him out, and touching young Tyrrell on the arm as he sat in a corner of the room, beckoned him aside.

Hastily apologizing to his fair companion, Bertie rejoined Mr. Arteman in the empty dining-room.

"Is there anything the matter, sir?" he asked.

"Yes, Bertie, I am afraid there is. Read that."

Mr. Arteman put a telegram into his junior's hands.

"This looks serious," said Bertie as he returned the paper. "What do you intend to do, sir?" "How can we restore confidence in the Manchester office?"

"By sending you down," replied his chief quietly.

"But to-morrow will be too late," said Bertie.

"Therefore you must go to night, my lad."

"To-night—go to Manchester to-night!" exclaimed Tyrrell. "The thing's impossible!"

"Oh! dear, no," replied Mr. Arteman coolly. "I've had your bag packed already. I took the liberty to send Collins to your lodgings for your morning dress. I have a cab at the door. Here are ten pounds in gold. Run up stairs and change—take a bit of supper first, though. The Pullman train from St. Pancras starts at midnight."

"And it is now eleven," said Bertie, looking at his watch. "What sort of a night is it, Collins?"

"Snows fast, sir, replied the man.

"Snows, does it?" exclaimed Bertie. Put a half-dozen cigars in my coat pocket—and I say, Collins!"

"Yes, sir."

"Cut me a couple of ham sandwiches while I dress."

In fifteen minutes Bertie had received his last instruction from Mr. Arteman, and was bowling along the Euston road to the Midland station.

The immense terminus looked warm and comfortable in comparison with the wet and chilly night outside. The Pullman train was at the platform, ready to start. There were very few passengers. Bertie took a sleeping-car ticket, and without loss of time tucked himself up comfortably in his berth. The train soon started after this, and Bertie Tyrrell was rapidly whirled into the land of dreams.

But his dreams were pleasant dreams, and if he had not been conscious of the penetrating cold, he would have enjoyed a good night's rest. He shivered and awoke. The lamp was burning dimly. The steady "whirr" of the fast-flying wheels told him that the train was still rushing on through the stormy night. Something fell on the lamp—there it was again. It came in through the lattice over his bed. It was snow!

"Pleasant night!" thought our traveler. "I will have another nap."

Easier said than done. No efforts of his could induce Somnus to pay him a second visit. The chill feeling he had before experienced compelled him to put on his wraps. Then he got up, and went out upon the platform of the carriage to smoke.

As the train flew along the track, little snow-storms came up from all the wheels in clouds of powdered dust. Bertie was fascinated. Past sleeping towns and villages, past black chimneys rising into the murky sky from white, unsmoked roofs, past close-shut windows, "neath whose sashes the yielding but restless snow wormed itself like herring bones and outside in snow-dissolving flakes for King Frost to wold closer. Past a huddling heap of humanity beneath the shelter of the embankment, on which the merciless though tenderly falling wind-sheet was surely wrapped. Past all these, and many more sights, did the Pullman carriage rush and scam, and yet no stopping for the train.

But ten miles farther on the trap was laid. In a deep cutting, the northern wind and drifting clouds conspired to do battle with the boasted power of man. Lie closer still, oh drift! blow fiercer still, oh wind! Ye wait the daring monster who boasts he can outstrip the wind, and rattle wildly o'er the snow-clad fields.

A roar through the tunnel—Bertie had once again turned in—the train emerged; it slackened speed, a long deep whistle. The engine stopped dead short, and pushed up a six-foot

mound of snow, melting it for one brief half-minute; the water dashed at the enemy, fire, and hissed its vengeance in its burning ears. The fiery foe collapsed; the mighty monster lay imbedded in the drift, harmless as a fettered giant, but still noisy in its protests.

Clouds of steam anxious to be free from that fatal cutting rushed upwards and disappeared, or unable to escape, fell in warm terrors on the virgin snow-white carpet. The engineer let the boiler run empty, and sent his fireman back to the last station for assistance. Man was powerless against the snow.

The soft gentle snow!

The passengers awoke, and shivering came one by one out at the end platform of the train, asking questions and not waiting for replies. No need to ask what was the matter the second time. The helpless, lighted train glowed like a long lighthouse beneath the snow-clad embankment. A bank in front, a tunnel behind yawning darkly like an immense hole cut in white paper, a biting wind and driving snow, told the tale all too clearly."

Snowed up? Not a doubt of it. When could assistance arrive? Were there any ladies in the train? No ladies! only twenty-two travelers, and all men.

But Bertie was due at his Manchester office at nine o'clock that morning. It was now about a quarter to four. He must get on, and he expressed his determination aside to his fellow passengers.

"I will accompany you—where are we, Guard?"

"Between Ambergate and Matlock—but don't know where though, gentlemen, exactly. Ask Ben."

"Ben," the engine driver, informed them that they were about an hour and a quarter's run from Manchester, and added a word of caution. But Bertie was determined to push on and, accompanied by two other passengers, he started on his venturesome expedition.

Once out of the cutting they trusted to be free. Surely the stoppage of the line would be telegraphed by this time, and, perhaps, a train in waiting to take them on. So they stepped manfully out, sinking deeply at every step, but still making progress.

The snow had ceased; the sky was clearing fast, and frosty-looking stars peeped out to view the desolation. The wind was bitterly cold. Every now and then the snow would be dashed in their faces, as by handfuls caught up by spirit fingers to obstruct their progress.

For a while they kept side by side. Struggling against the blast they pressed on till, unknowingly, they mounted the side of the cutting and wandered far away across a level field, and over the distant hedge, covered up with newly-fallen snow.

The sudden ease with which they stopped now had the very opposite effect to what might reasonably have been expected. They knew they had strayed. Where was the railroad? They must regain it at any risk. But the two elder travelers determined to remain where they were, sheltered comparatively behind the hedge, in only a foot of snow, till daybreak. Bertie rashly made up his mind to return in his tracks, which were plainly discernable, and against the advice of his comrades he acted upon his resolution.

His one idea was to reach Manchester. If he did not succeed in averting the impending crash there, all his prospects would be ruined. His hopes of ever winning his ladylove would be completely shattered, and what was life without love? He must succeed, though he perished in the attempt; he would do his duty, whatever happened.

So he manfully struggled on—at times up to his knees in snow; once completely buried in the drift; he fell down, down, until nothing but a small star was visible overhead! The snow kept closing in. He breathed hard upwards toward the hole. (His hands were fastened to his sides by pressure of the drift.) By breathing hard at the tiny hole it became larger and larger. The snow melted, and he got a hand free. At length he got his head out, and after a severe struggle he fell forward, half insensible from cold and nervous exhaustion. He rolled over the harder snow for a space; down, down—it seemed as if he would never stop—a hard substance received him—a crash of glass, or ice, a moment afterwards fell upon his half-unconscious ears, and he lay insensible on the ground. A light was burning steadily over his head.

The spirit remained in the body, but the clay tenement refused to acknowledge the presence of the master. Sense lay wrapped within the brain and behind the sullenly closed lids. Speech was there, but somehow it could not force its way through the stubborn lips. The ears were open to catch the slightest sound, and eagerly they drank it in, but the shaken nerves refused to listen, or at best only grudgingly as yet.

And thus lay Bertie in a trance—dead, and yet alive; ready to speak, dying to utter his thoughts, and yet dying because his speech was locked: the pressure of the brain was not unloosed; and Bertie lay there almost as he fell, it seemed to him.

But yet things were curiously mixed up around him. He could move his hands, and could feel he was lying upon soft cushions. Dull to his ears arose those horrible whirring carriage-wheels. It seemed to him as if he were back again in the railway carriage en route for Manchester.

Still people were about him. Feminine fingers ministered to him—that gentle touch just now was very different from the other tender finger-tips of some good Samaritan, probably a doctor.

The subtle odor of a lady's presence clung sweetly around Bertie as he lay sensible to what passed, but unable to form a word, or look his thanks, or even recognize the gentle care.

Once he essayed to open his eyes, and oh! how the vision of that one fair face he loved hung over his half-conscious brows, and was for a second photographed upon his brain! No—it was gone—a moment more and the dull whirr of the revolving wheels, the even motion of the Pullman car, all seemed to hold him in thrall as he lay supine on the soft cushions.

But this could not last. By slow degrees the brain resumed its sway. He opened his eyes. Things were very dull to him; and the cold, chill hand of Death apparently was on him. He

could not move his head, but as he gazed with half dull, half-opened eyes, the vision of his love rose up to bid him welcome. Oh, lovely vision! it came nearer and nearer—it would touch him! yes it bent down, and breathing a soft petition for his recovery, then vanished.

"Whirr—whirr—whirr!"

Did he dream still? No; voices distinctly fell upon his ears. Where was he? A shrill whistle broke the monotonous sound; the undulating movement of the car he had felt, or fancied, seemed to cease.

"Hush!" some one spoke. Bertie opened his eyes he was dreaming still. * * * He lay upon a cushioned berth in a Pullman palace car. The lamp burned very dimly overhead. Daylight penetrated the curtains around him. He felt very weak and very cold, but he was not dreaming. How had he got there?—what had happened?—where was the snow?

He called out. A gentleman entered softly. "Where am I?" inquired Bertie faintly.

"Hush, hush! quite safe; do not agitate yourself," replied the doctor, as Bertie fancied the new-comer to be.

"We have got you round nicely."

"But where am I?" persisted Bertie.

"You are at Ambergate Junction."

"I must go to Manchester at once. Help me up, please."

"My dear sir, it is quite impossible to move you. You have had a very severe fall, and must be kept quite quiet. We have telegraphed particulars to Mr. Arteman. You cannot be moved."

This was decisive, and the doctor left the berth. Yet, as soon as his back was turned Bertie made an effort to rise. With difficulty he repressed a scream; the pain was acute. He at once perceived that movement, even in bed, was out of the question at present, so wisely he determined to await events. His thoughts naturally dwelt upon the happy vision he had seen, and he foolishly accepted this as an omen favorable to his ultimate happiness. At length he fell asleep.

He awoke very hungry and saw the doctor at his side. He put out his hand, which Bertie took and clasped warmly to his own. The kind doctor made a careful examination of his patient and then said:

"You are much better this evening. I am glad to tell you, and as soon as the stiffness wears off you will be all right again. I may tell you now that we have had a telegram from Mr. Arteman. He is at Manchester, so your natural anxiety may be allayed."

"Oh! thank you, thank you," exclaimed Bertie with fervor. "You have indeed put my mind at ease."

"I was enabled to tell him there was no danger, so he went on this afternoon. He saw you while you were asleep." Bertie stared, as well he might. "Yes," continued the doctor, "you have slept for thirteen hours."

"Indeed!" was the patient's only reply, "But I say," he added, "How did I get here? I remember being in the snow, and I think I fell—"

"I should think you did," replied the doctor. "You came plump into this car—rolling in snow."

"I am afraid I am still confused, doctor, for I do not understand you now."

"You rolled down the embankment into the windows. We were snowed up in the great cutting on the line. Another train, yours probably, was at the other end. You in your excursion tumbled into our windows. It was very fortunate for you that you didn't roll over the parapet into the river, my lad."

"And very lucky," said Bertie graciously, "that you happened to be in the train, doctor."

"You have not to thank me so much as Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, sir; and they telegraphed to Mr. Arteman."

"Mr. and Mrs. who?" exclaimed Bertie, sitting up quite regardless of his bruises. "Patterson, did you say?"

"Yes; do you know them? They did not appear to recognize you."

"Yes—no—I know a Miss Patterson—"

"Whew!" was all the doctor's answer.

"What! Is there a Miss Patterson? Is she here? Is she—was she in the train?" Alice is her name."

"That is the lady; she nursed you until I came. Her mother is an invalid rather. They were caught in the drift last night like yourself."

"Where is she, doctor? Did she leave a message?"

The doctor's eye twinkled. "Well, not exactly; but she gave me special directions to let her papa know how you were. This is the address."

He took an envelope from his pocket book and handed it to Bertie, who read, "Harvey Patterson, Esq., at Hotel, London, till Friday afternoon."

"What's to-day?" inquired Bertie, hastily.

"This is Thursday. It is seven o'clock, p. m."

"Doctor!" exclaimed Bertie as he recalled the vision of the day before while he lay half insensible, "I shall go to London to-morrow."

The doctor smiled. "What, and leave Manchester business? But seriously I think you scarcely fit to travel. Well, well; we shall see," he continued, as Bertie moved his head impatiently. "We shall see. Keep quiet now, and I dare say you will be well enough to go to London. Good night!"

"Good night!" And then Bertie resigned himself to blissful thoughts and happy anticipations for the morrow.

Two o'clock was striking at Westminster when Mr. Bertie Tyrrell's card was taken into a private sitting room at the Hotel. There was only one occupant of the spacious room—a young lady whose good, sensible, and bright face lighted up with a softer expression as she read the name of her visitor.

"Show him in please," she said calmly, yet palpitation beneath the well-fitting traveling dress to a woman's eye would have betrayed a secret.

The waiter ushered Bertie in and quickly retired. The young man waited till the door was closed and, as Miss Patterson closed up with outstretched hand, he clasped it warmly. No word of greeting did he speak. He only gazed for a moment into those eyes of liquid blue—the eyes grew tender, and then the shading lashes trembled, but only for a second. But Bertie could read.

Without a word, he clasped Miss

Patterson in his arms. "My darling!" was all he said.

She struggled to free herself, strongly at first; but as he whispered something in the crimson shell-like ear close to his trembling lips, the pretty head sank upon his shoulder, and the silence that gives such sweet consent told all the rest.

When Mr. Patterson came half an hour afterwards, he found a prospective son-in-law seated on the sofa holding his daughter's hand.

Explanation ensued; the upshot of it being that Bertie's health required a change to the south of France. He was married in the ensuing Summer; and he always considers that he owes his present happiness to having been snowed up.

Buffalo-Hunting in Winter.

[Maintoba Correspondent N. Y. Post.]

Although there is not the slightest danger in approaching a herd, it requires in a novice an extraordinary amount of nerve. When he gets within three hundred yards, the bulls on that side, with head erect, tails cocked in air, nostrils expanded, and eyes that seem to flash fire, walk uneasily to and fro, menacing the intruder by gawing the earth and tossing their huge heads. The hunter still approaching, some bull will face him, lower his head, and start on a furious charge. But alas for brute courage! When he has gone thirty yards he thinks better of it, stops, stares an instant, and then trots back to the herd. Another and another will try the same strategy, with the same result, and if, in spite of these ferocious demonstrations the hunter still continues to advance, the whole herd will incoherently take to its heels.

By far the best method of stalking a herd in the snow is to cover oneself with a white blanket or sheet in the same manner as the Indians use the wolfskin. In this way the animals cannot easily get the hunter's wind, and are prevented from distinguishing him amidst the surrounding snow. The Buffalo being the most stupid and sluggish of plain animals, and endowed with the smallest possible amount of instinct, the little he has seen adapted rather for getting him into difficulties than out of them. If not alarmed at sight or smell of the stalker, he will stand stupidly gazing at his companions in their death throes until the whole band is shot down. I recall an incident illustrative of this peculiarity in my own experience. I started off one day after a large herd of buffalo, and, with the cover afforded by a point of timber, succeeded in getting within a few hundred yards of them. Covering myself with a blanket, I crept forward on hands and knees, until I came within shot. I continued creeping about and around the herd, singling out the best and fattest of the cows for more than an hour, and it was not until I had laid six of their number low that they took the alarm and bolted off unanimously, tossing their shaggy heads and ploughing up the snow.

The Transit of Mercury.

The transit of Mercury across the face of the sun occurred on Monday. Observations were taken at Detroit and Ann Arbor, and at many points throughout the country. The object desired by the United States Naval Observatory is to decide the correctness of M. LeVerrier's statement that the motion of the perihelion of Mercury is much greater than that due to the action of the known planets. The last transit of Mercury occurred on November 4, 1883, and the next announced by astronomers will take place on November 7, 1885. Observations in this region were very satisfactory. The orthodox method of taking the observation is to observe what are technically called "contacts." The latter are four in number, two external and two internal. The first contact is when the planet touches the disc of the sun, and the last is when it is clearly inside. As the moment approaches for the time of the transit, the observer looks through the telescope, and an assistant stands at a chronometer, or clock, near by, tapping each second with a key or piece of wood and calling aloud the number of every 10th second at the instant it is struck. All the observations, clock or chronometer comparisons, etc., are recorded as the observer proceeds, no time then being given to calculation or memory. The original records of all the observations, after computing the difference in time, etc., are then forwarded to the United States Naval Observatory. The observations are then calculated, reduced and published as soon afterwards as practicable, and the public at large informed of the result. The planet appeared as a dark spot, not quite as large as a half dollar.

THE MATRIMONIAL LOTTERY.—A young stranger called on Dr. M'C— one evening, while he was pastor in New York city, to engage his services in the performance of a nuptial ceremony.

"I wish to make a bargain with you, Doctor," said the young man. "I think the girl I am to marry will make a first rate wife. If you will wait a year for your fee, and she turns out as I think she will, I'll give you fifty dollars."

They agreed, the young couple were married, and the incident passed from the doctor's mind. At the end of a year, at the same time in the evening, the young man called again. The doctor did not recognize him at first.

"Do you not remember the bargain we made when you married me a year ago?"

"Oh yes," replied the doctor.

"Well," said the young man, "she is twice as good as I thought she was. There is one hundred dollars for you."

Exactly opposite of this is the following story:

A clergyman in one of the Hudson river towns united a German couple in marriage. When the knot was tied, the bridegroom said, "Domine, I've got no monish, but I'll send you von leetle pig." It was done, and the circumstance forgotten by the clergyman. Two years afterward he met the German in another town, for the first time since the marriage ceremony was performed.

"Domine!" said the German, "you remembers you married me, and I gave you von leetle pig?"

"Yes."

"Vell, if you'll unmarry me I will give you two leetle pigs!"—[*Harper's Magazine.*]

A New Exodus Begun.

Charleston paper, April 21.

After weeks of delay the bark Azor, for Bopora, Liberia, carrying the first shipload of negroes whom the Exodus Association has bid to arise and get them out of the land of Egypt has sailed from Charleston, S. C., full of passengers. While she was laid at her dock thousands of negroes have swarmed upon and about her, and the whole race have talked of little but her approaching departure. She has made several false starts, stopping one day to return forty-nine stow-aways all members of the Exodus Association, but not entitled to a passage on the first trip; Friday again she would have sailed in the evening had not the officers discovered aboard of her, packed away in the berths, 130 more who could not await their turn. The want of money was also a considerable impediment. Yesterday, however, all the arrangements were completed, and at about 8 o'clock this morning the Azor was towed out to sea by the tug Wade Hampton. She was accompanied by the barby two harbor steamers crowded with black excursionists, while the battery and the wharves were thronged with thousands of negroes shouting and waving hats and handkerchiefs. The Azor carries 250 passengers, about one-fifth of whom are young children. The crew, as well as the passengers, are negroes, only four white men being aboard—Captain Holmes, his two mates and Alfred B. Williams, of the News and Courier, who goes out to chronicle the adventures of the little colony on the trip and after the arrival at their destination in the interior of Liberia. The Azor is clipper-built and is said to be very fast, having been originally built for the slave trade. Captain Holmes expects to reach Monrovia in twenty days.

This curious exodus thus begun was conceived in the Spring of 1877 by George Curtis and H. N. Boney, two intelligent negroes who met as members of the same jury in Charleston. Curtis is a native of British Guiana, and suggested the organization of the "Exodus Association." They sought the Rev. B. F. Porter, pastor of the Brown-Morris Church, and asked his advice. He favored the scheme, and was subsequently elected president of the association. At about the same time Professor Hasely, a native African lecturer, came to Charleston and devoted all his zeal and energy to the scheme. On the 4th of July a very large meeting was held at the Brown-Morris Church, at which a number of addresses were made and shape was given to the project. This was the first public meeting in relation to the exodus in the South. On the 26th of July, the anniversary of the Independence of Liberia, a "grand rally" took place, beginning at the Rev. B. F. Porter's church and ending at Hampstead Hall, where there were assembled fully seven thousand colored people. It was at this gathering that the idea of a joint-stock steamship company was first mooted by the Rev. B. F. Porter, who was at that time the President of the "Liberian Exodus Association." In his address he said: "We are asked, 'How are you going to Africa? How will you get there?' Why, there are upwards of four hundred thousand of our race in South Carolina alone, thirty thousand of them are able to pay down \$10 each; and if they will do this we shall have a capital of \$300,000 to begin with, and could thereby have a ship ready to sail by the 15th of next November." Out of this grew the story that a ship was to sail from Charleston to Liberia on the 15th of November, and many colored people came to the city seeking passage. On the 15th of October the Joint Stock Steamship Company was organized in Market Hall. In December some people had already come from Georgia to secure passage on the ship. On the 15th of January last, three months after the organization of the company, the bark Azor had actually been purchased. In the preamble to the constitution of the Liberian Exodus Association, the prime object of the movement is announced as being "a desire to prepare for the rising generation of colored men and women who have had the advantages of education, a sphere in life in which they can maintain a position equivalent to their attainments and talents, and not be confined as they would be in this country to a subordinate and menial position in society."

The colored churches did not at the outset favor the movement, but rather opposed it. There were two reasons for this: They were afraid that the movement would break up their organizations and lessen their support, and they were fearful that it would be the means of taking away from them their most intelligent members and leave the church without suitable leaders. The movement, however, went on increasing daily without the aid of the churches, until it had attained such proportions that the churches, in self-defence, were drawn into it and were compelled not only to countenance, but to throw all their influence in its favor. The Rev. R. H. Cain, soon caught the spirit, and in his paper, the *Missionary Record*, kept a standing editorial head, "Ho! for Africa. One million men wanted for Africa." This was for months kept before the public, and was scattered broadcast throughout the Southern States. Subsequently every colored church in Charleston and many through the State joined in the cry, and daily and nightly meetings were held for the advancement of the cause. It was at this time that a certain political aspect of the movement began to fade away, and to be supplemented by the religious phase which grew into an enthusiasm. The colored preachers took the ground that the movement should be encouraged by all just and proper means because a discontented people becomes restless and indifferent, and produces little or nothing. This great injury, it was held, did not stop here; but the same disposition was transmitted to their children, and there comes up an indolent generation, a social pest, an army of vagrants. It was further argued that the emigration was a good policy, because when a people become superabundant in a country, they become dissatisfied and restive because of the real or imaginary absence of sufficient work in the community to give them employment.

The objective point of the party of emigrants is a settlement called Bopora, situated about sixty or seventy miles north-east of Monrovia, the capital of the Liberian Republic. The party upon their arrival at Monrovia, will be received by the Liberian authorities and the agent of the American Emigration Society at that city. It is their purpose, without delay, to proceed up the St. Paul River to Bopora, where there is a settlement founded by Saul Hill a colored man from Charleston, who left here in the Golconda in 1866. He left, it is said, with no means and a very short supply of provision. Being an industrious man and a capable farmer, he cleared a tract of land and went to work. Letters have been received from him recently by the Exodus Association here, in which he states that he is the owner of a fine plantation, the annual income from which is not less than \$3,000. He is also possessed of a large coffee grove of 9,000 trees, and expects to increase it to 15,000 trees during the next season. The people in his settlement are doing well, and he has acquired so much influence among the natives that without his being a chief or an officer of any kind, they call the place "Saul Hill's Half-Town." This section of the country is described as rising abruptly from Monrovia, forming the second plateau of the range of hills which rise from the coast far into the interior. The climate is said to be salubrious and temperate, and above all to be free from the malaria of the fever belt nearer the coast. The temperature is recorded as seldom averaging over 83 degrees and seldom reaches 90 degrees. The soil is fertile and well manured, and is capable of producing abundant crops of coffee, grains of all kinds, fruits and vegetables of nearly all varieties. The Exodus Association soon after their organization sent in a petition for a grant of land to the Liberian Congress. This petition has been acted upon and granted. Each head of a family will be entitled to a free grant of twenty-five acres with the privilege to occupy as much more as he pleases at a cost of 50 cents an acre.

The emigrants are under the guidance and protection of George Curtis, one of the originators of the movement; Samuel Gaillard, ex-Senator from Charleston County; Clement Irons, a colored mechanic of Charleston, of far more than ordinary ability and means; the Rev. J. Fiegler, and others. Clement Irons will take out with him machinery and tools, and implements valued at over \$4,000. Others of the emigrants will take out machinery in smaller quantities and all are supplied with necessary farming implements and household utensils. Each emigrant is furthermore required to take with him provisions enough to last him three months after he has reached the settlement. A native African will go with the party and guide them to the settlement and act as interpreter between them and the natives. He is an intelligent young negro, very black, well-built, and speaks English very much better than many of the black negroes do. The shares of stock in the company are \$10 each, which entitles the holder to a passage in the vessel. The fare of the adult passengers who do not hold shares is, steerage \$35, cabin \$65.

The True Church Music.

Editor's Table, Sunday Afternoon for May.

Two objects are to be sought in church music, religious impression, and religious expression. It is a crude notion that no music is legitimate in church except that in which the whole church may join. The congregation may be benefited by listening as well as by singing. But those who listen find emotion stirring within them which it will do them good to express for themselves, and therefore the congregation ought to have an opportunity to pour out its voice in a grand choral song. And when the congregation is called on to sing, the value of the chorus as a leader is felt. The congregation will sing with a chorus to lead; and led by such a force of steadily-marching melody, it is quite impossible that there should be any dragging, or that the discords should make themselves prominent.

The great meetings of the evangelists show us the value of both of these methods of praise. The solos of Mr. Sankey are often impressive; who will cavil at this method of conveying truth or awakening emotion? The choruses of the great choir are often still more impressive; no person who watches a congregation listening to spirited and triumphant sacred songs from a large body of trained singers will doubt the value of such a service as a means of religious impression. And yet for the proper rendering of these choruses, it is better that portions of them be sung by a single voice, or by two, or three, or four voices. A phrase or stanza may often be well delivered in this manner, heightening the effect of the music, and fixing attention still more strongly upon the words of the song. Then, when the great congregation, moved by the singing to which it had listened, and the other services in which it has engaged, is called to "stand up and bless the Lord" in some simple and familiar hymn, its response is a burst of praise in which the angels might well wish to join.

Whatever, therefore, Mr. Moody's theories of church music may be, his meetings show us the value of solo singing, of quartette singing, and of congregational singing; and make plain to us that we can afford to dispense with neither of these methods of praise in our churches.

A few days ago a Chicago lawyer filed a petition in the District Court, in which the plaintiff is an old "lexican" woman. The district clerk, as usual wanted security for costs.

Said the lawyer: "She is not required to give a cost bond. She is a pauper, and will make an affidavit to that effect."

"Why, she used to own real estate," observed the clerk.

"I know she has got nothing now," retorted the lawyer.

"Have you collected your fee in advance?"

"You bet I did."

"It's all right then. I am satisfied she is a pauper now," sighed the clerk.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Free to Do Right—To Do Wrong, Never.

SATURDAY, May 11, 1878.

GREAT destruction, if not the total annihilation of the wheat crop has been apprehended from the vast swarms of weevil. Prof. Cook of the Agricultural College says that hope may be entertained in two directions, 1st from parasites a natural enemy, and 2nd by hastening the maturity of the crop by the use of fertilizers, ashes or plaster. He says he will watch the several progressive steps of the weevil this season and note the most effective measures to rid the wheat of this pest.

FOREIGN ideas rule the metropolitan dailies of N. Y. city. The *Herald* is edited almost entirely by the graduates of Trinity college, Dublin. The *New York Times* is edited almost entirely by Englishmen. Scotch and German predominates in the *Tribune*. All these papers are the pronounced power of capital. They are monied institutions. Capital hires the brains, and the brain power that will do the most work for the least pay. This fact explains their position upon the financial questions of the day. Instead of what will best conduce to the welfare of this country, these great papers consult the capital of Wall street, and seek to impress English and continental ideas upon the people of this country.

In his telling discourse on lying last Sunday evening, Rev. Mr. Boyden quoted a Chicago paper man as asserting that nine-tenths of the local news in Chicago papers are untrue. Whoever made such a statement must be a soured journalist who has been kicked out of decent offices or certainly should be. While perhaps errors in details may and do occur, common to conversational, second-hand reports, the main bottom facts remain. The event reported in 999 out of every 1,000 instances actually took place. Lying rests in the intention to deceive, and newspapers as a class are far more reliable than street talk, bandied from one person to another, because as a rule the rumor or street talk is sifted before publication, and if found to be untrue, either unnoticed or declared to be such.

We live in a world of change. Mayor Barnes, having served the city efficiently and to the satisfaction of the people, gives place to Mayor Nimde. Mr. Nimde dispensed with the time honored custom of an inaugural. He will give it by piece meal as occasion demands. The only changes in the Council, the ever faithful Kopp, is succeeded by Byron Hutchinson. Scoville, one of the best aldermen, who ever sat in the council is succeeded by D. G. Fraser. Frank Joslin, was elected clerk, on a past record, worthy of all praise. D. W. Thompson's re-election said "well done, go ahead once more." Mr. T. is now at Nashville, Tennessee, as a delegate to the National Convention of The Knights of Honor. Dr. Rexford, the most efficient superintendent any city ever had, is followed by the prince of Democrats, Prince Bennett. City Attorney, A. Crane, whose career of five years, has been in part of a most thrilling character, is succeeded by Capt. Allen. The attentive city physician, Dr. Owen, gives place to Dr. Batwell. In the line of Justice? John G. Crane, the veteran of the liquor war, the true and tried, faithful among the faithless, hands over his docket to P. N. Skinner. We join the numerous friends in wishing friend S. every possible success, a firm adherence to the Red Ribbon, duty and principle. Dr. Babbitts place is occupied, much to his relief by James Forsyth, one good officer succeeds another. Cleveland, the old war-horse, the unflinching man of duty, the best constable the first District ever had, which is saying a good deal, is succeeded by S. M. Vought, whose glory is that he weighs considerable less than when he donned the Red Ribbon, and was elected by the unprecedented majority of 295. Success to friend V. John Schemel, the candidate who had no opposition succeeds the present Justice, who has served a long apprenticeship as constable.

F. P. Bogardus is his own successor, much to the satisfaction of the public.

Local Matters.

—Call on Mrs. Dennis at the Depot, and examine her stock of millinery goods.

—The Jubilee singers and their wonderful Telephone music at the M. E. church, pleased all, old and young who had the good fortune to listen. The concert was repeated Thursday afternoon and evening.

—Wednesday afternoon, a rag dealer from Detroit, while drunk, assaulted several persons. He was arrested on two complaints. Mr. Skinner, inaugurated his judicial career by fining the man eighteen dollars and cost.

—The officers recently elected by the Good Templars, were installed last Monday evening, and as a novelty, the exercises were made open to the public. There was a large attendance, and the evening was full of enjoyment.

—We notice in the *Evening Telegraph* that Wm. H. Jewett, grand master workman of the Ancient Order of U. W. organized a Lodge at Williamston, last week, embracing the cream of the town, and promises to be the banner society.

—The Busy Bees, who are always at work for the poor and needy, will hold a fair and festival, in the church chapel over Batchelder's Marble Works, next Saturday the 18th inst. Our citizens should give them a hearty support in their laudable work. Festival from 3 to 9 p. m.

—Mrs. D. C. King wishes to be understood as not making any charges to the effect that an unwise course has been pursued by the clergymen in prosecuting reform. Believing that she could not possibly mean to uphold the use of fermented wine at communion, we inserted in parenthesis that such a charge of so using it is untrue. The ministers here, at Saline and Ann Arbor deny the charge. She does not desire to make a charge, that the lady referred to does uphold the card room in connection with reform, but in a note to us says:

"Thrusting blame upon a church ordinance, which was instituted by our Lord and Saviour, as being a hindrance to reform was the absurdity I was after, and the infidelity Mrs. W. is fostering in the minds of those who are already prejudiced against churches, going as she has to Saline, Ann Arbor and other places with that lecture which has so much fame; but the Christian part of her audience consider it decidedly unjust."

ITEMS FROM THE SALINE "STANDARD."—Temperance meeting at the Hall next Sabbath afternoon instead of evening. A Farmer's Club was organized at the Forb's School House, near Saline Centre, on Saturday, April 27th. The following of ficers were elected: President, Ezra Sandford; Vice-President, Byron Forbes; Secretary, Irving Corbett; Treasurer, Milton Reynolds; Secretary, James H. Davidson. A good list of officers, and success to the Club.

The Sunday-School Lesson—tomorrow, May 12.

THE CAPTIVES IN BABYLON.

DAN. 1: 8-17.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"A good understanding have all they that keep his commandments."—Ps. 111: 10.

CENTRAL TRUTH.—God honors them that honor him.

This lesson introduces us to the Book of Daniel, one of the most remarkable of the prophetic books. Daniel, whose name in Chaldee was Belteshazzar, was of the tribe of Judah, and of the royal family. Joseph calls him one of the greatest of the Hebrew Prophets. And a higher testimony to his character is that of the angel Gabriel, who styles him a "man greatly beloved." He was carried away captive with three other noble Hebrew youths at the time of the first invasion of Jerusalem by the Babylonians, "in the third year of the reign of Jehoiakim, King of Judah." These captives were trained up in the royal household, and educated by the special wish of the King for positions of trust and honor in the public service. Daniel was probably not more than fifteen years when he went to Babylon. He had been carefully educated at home in the Hebrew faith and learning, and doubtless availed himself of all the facilities which he enjoyed under the training of his new teachers. He lived under the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, his successor Evil-merodach, and afterwards under Belshazzar, the last King of Babylon. Under the subjugation of the city by the Medes and Persians, Daniel held office under Darius. Beyond that we know little of his history. He is said to have lived to the extraordinary age of 94 years, and to have died in Shusan in Persia. The language used in the narrative is very striking (v. 8). "Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the King's meat, nor with the wine which he drank, therefore he requested of the prince of the eunuchs that he might not defile himself." It is an extraordinary instance of abstinence and control of appetite in a young man. And it shows that Daniel was a youth of remarkable character. The whole history shows that Daniel was determined to live strictly a religious life at the court, and to do nothing which his conscience forbade. We have no doubt that if his eating of the royal food had been insisted on, he would have braved the king's anger, and accepted any punishment rather than violate his conscience. Fortunately the chief of the royal household was a reasonable man, disposed to be kind to the young Hebrews, and a way was opened out of the difficulty. And it was found that in spite of the simple diet which these youths preferred, their appearance was healthier and fairer after a time than if they had fattened on the dainties of the royal table.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

1. It is a great thing for a youth to learn to say No! to temptation. These young men were in very trying circumstances at the court of Babylon. They were distant from home and friends. They determined to resist at the very beginning. Daniel led them in this steadfast adherence to duty. He might have yielded to the luxuries of the king's table; he might have deemed it discourteous or overstrained to refuse. But he took better views of duty and wisdom. He said No! and adhered to it. And it was wise and noble in him. Many a youth has been ruined by not being able to say No! The first yielding paves the way for the second, and then the progress downward is easy and rapid. Daniel's way is the wisest and best.

2. Youthful excesses make drafts on the body and soul payable with ruinous interest. Moderation and temperance are especially important for the young. Late hours high living, demoralizing amusements, and excessive indulgence of appetite in early life, will surely lay the foundation for sickness, premature decay, and general deterioration of body and mind. A virtuous, temperate, well regulated course of life in youth, other things being equal, will lead to a respectable, honored, and successful manhood.

3. A man should be true to his moral convictions under all circumstances. When we are convinced of the right, we should be firm as the everlasting hills. Daniel believed that it would be wrong for him to eat from the king's table. And he would not do it. It seemed but a small thing, but it was a matter of conscience, and he could not yield. Self-denial for conscience's sake injures no man's real welfare. It was a saying of the celebrated philosopher Epicurus that "he that lives according to nature will never be poor, but he that lives according to opinion will never be rich." These young men at the court of Babylon, had good sense enough to exercise conscientious self denial, rather than to follow the example of the courtiers, and they kept their good looks and the king's favor.

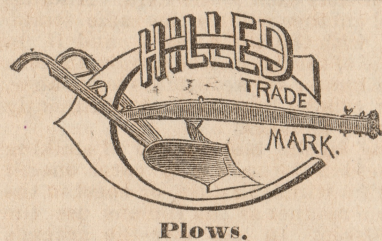
4. A Christian ought to carry his religion with him wherever he goes. Daniel went to Babylon, but he would not do as the people did—not even for the sake of avoiding singularity or unpopularity. Christian people are sometimes tempted to put their religion in a corner. Daniel never sought popularity at the expense of his moral convictions, whether in refusing the King's meat, or commanded to bow down to the golden image, he manfully stood for his God. He was not one who believed in doing or exorcising or quietly acquiescing in

wrong, in the hope that good may come of it. It never does. The right is obscured and ultimately shipwrecked, character gone, all lost. We exhort every youth to strive for the rounded character, and true nobility of the God fearing Daniel.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.—The inability of ordinary medicines, in this fatal disease, is an undeniable fact. Pulmonary consumption being primarily and essentially due to assimilation and disordered nutrition, can be rationally attacked only by a medicine which renovates the nutritive powers. Such a medicine is the PERUVIAN SYRUP, whose chief ingredients acts directly and immediately on the blood, and arrests the disease safely and surely wherever relief is possible. Sold by all druggists.

"German Syrup."

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed, free of charge, by druggists in this country to those afflicted with consumption, asthma, croup, severe coughs, pneumonia, and other diseases of the throat and lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your druggist, and ask what he knows about it. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. For sale by all druggists. 733-alt



I have got the only genuine Chilled Plow, made at South Bend, Ind. which is the OLIVER. The Plow that all other manufacturers are trying to imitate, and do as near as they dare without coming in contact with the law. The Plow that all dealers are crying down and in the same breath say, "ours is as good as the OLIVER." New Patterns this year and \$3 cheaper than last. Other parties are advertising that they sell OLIVER Chilled Plow extras. If one quarter of an apple makes a whole one, they are—

I shall after April 1st be able to undersell the manufacturers and their agents of the McCullough No. 22 Curtis plow points and landsides, and also points for the Welling (so called Chilled plow) by about 10 per cent. Their points will not be made in two pieces as they make and sell the OLIVER. I shall commence at a price of 35 cents each for landsides and points.

O. E. THOMPSON,

LIGHT GUARD HALL,

YPSILANTI,

Saturday Eve., May 11, 1878.

Positively last tour in America previous to departure to Europe.

GRAND CONCERT.

By the Boston

PHILHARMONIC CLUB,

The Finest Combination of Solo Talent in America.

BERNHARD LISTEMANN,

The Great Violinist,

FRITZ LISTEMANN,

Violin,

ADOLF HARTDEGEN,

Violoncello,

ADOLF BELZ,

French Horn and Viola,

EUGENE WEINER,

Flute,

ALEXANDER FREYGANG,

One of the World's Great Harpists,

And the distinguished Soprano

ZILLA LOUISE McQUESTEN.

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It will be for your interest to call over Frank Smith's store and examine my stock of

MILLINERY GOODS.

HATS, RIBBONS, LACES, ORNAMENTS AND FLOWERS.

I do stamping and keep stamped goods. Expenses being less I am giving my patrons the benefit.

ANNA WORDEN.

BOOT, SHOE, AND REPAIR SHOP

East end Cross Street Bridge, nearly opposite the Follett House.

All work done in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner. REPAIRING LADIES FINE SHOES A SPECIALTY. I have faith to believe I can please the most fastidious.

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DIVORCES, in any State, without publicity. Send stamp for the law. G. R. SIMS, Chicago.

DRUNKENNESS CURED.—The taste or desire for Liquor, Wine or Beer forever destroyed by the use of Dr. D'Usson's accidental discovery of the beneficial properties of Cracova. Not a patent medicine. Druggists always have it. The worse the case the more certain the cure. Wives and daughters reclaim your husbands and brothers. Circular free. CHAS. S. FRANCIS & CO., 33 North Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

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"BE GOOD TO YOURSELF," HOW?

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C.S. WORTLEY & BRO.,

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Ypsilanti,

AND GET YOU A

NICE SUIT,

Coat,

Vest,

Pants,

Hat,

Cap,

Collars,

Underwear, Etc.,

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YOU WILL

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OUT AT

First-Class Interest.

GEO. A. & T. NEAT'S GENERAL GROCERY AND VARIETY STORE, NEWELL BLOCK, CROSS ST., Opposite Depot, YPSILANTI, MICH.

We keep always on hand a full stock of

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|---|--|

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LAWNS AND CEMETERY GROUNDS. IRON LAWN VASES, IRON SETTEES, IRON CHAIRS, BORDERS, ETC. ALSO

CAST IRON FEED BOXES, HITCHING POSTS and STABLE FIXTURES.

Manufactured by P. Ferrier & Son, YPSILANTI, MICH.

HAVEN BROS.

WHERE FOUND.

SOUTH SIDE CONGRESS STREET,

Babcock's Old Stand,

Where they will be glad to welcome their old patrons and make new acquaintances.

A CHOICE

Stock of Groceries

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FRESH GOODS.

We Will Not Be Undersold. Call and see us.



GEO. M. SAVAGE & CO. Newspaper Advertising Agents, 33 Congress Street West, DETROIT, MICH. are authorized to contract for advertising in this paper. They will send their Advertisers' Manual of Michigan Newspapers, with prices, etc., FREE by mail.



C. Lingemann & Sons MANUFACTURERS OF UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS AND WALKING CANES, 26 Monroe Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT in the City, and at prices that defy competition. We have a large stock of BUGGY AND WAGON UMBRELLAS with or without fixtures, at very low prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. 736w4

EDSON, MOORE & CO. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS JAS. L. EDSON, GEO. F. MOORE, RANSOM GILLIS, CHAS. BUNCHER, STEPHEN BALDWIN, SPECIAL DETROIT 738-741

THE BEST WHITE LEAD IN AMERICA.



We also manufacture WAYNE COUNTY and QUEEN'S CO. WHITE LEAD, Zinc, Flaky and Colors. ALL SHADES OF LIQUID PAINTS and CEMENT COLOR. For sale by all dealers in Paints, or by ROYDELL BROS., 309, Cor. Cass and Congress sts. Works, Cor. Second and Larned sts. DETROIT, MICH.

Call on FRANK SMITH and get sample bottle

Dr. Roe's Tar Balsam!

FREE!

It will cure that cough in a few hours. Large sizes, 50 cents and \$1.00. Swift & Dods, wholesale agents, Detroit. 729-740

PIANOS & ORGANS.

Sold at low prices and on monthly payments, when desired. Piano repairing we make a specialty of. Send us a postal card if you need a new piano, and we will inform you as to the cost of repair. Good Reliable Agents Wanted to sell pianos and organs. Dubuque, Jacquemart & Co., 302 Woodward Avenue, Detroit. 738m3

OPIUM Habit and Skin Diseases.

Thousands cured. Lowest Prices. Do not fail to write. Dr. F. E. Mann, Quincy, Michigan. 729-752

TO THOSE BUILDING.

We still make and sell the best SASH, DOORS and BLINDS in the State for the least money. We warrant Sash and Doors with French or American Glass ready set cheaper than any other way. We also wholesale and retail French and American Glass, all sizes, at factory prices, also best patterns of Colored Figured Glass for front doors, side lights, etc. Send your orders. E. P. EARL, 44 Jefferson Ave., Detroit. 733-758

PATENTS LAW AND PATENTS.

THOS. S. SEBAGUE, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law Patent Cases, Inventors' Rights, etc. 37 Congress St. West, Detroit, Mich. 733-754

New Advertisements.

rowell—738-741

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY, 1878, TENTH ANNUAL VOLUME, NOW READY. 388 pages. Price 50 cents. Free by mail. Contains the names and circulations of all newspapers, and a Gazetteer of the towns in which they are published. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce Street, New York.

SWEET JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Chewing Tobacco. Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellent and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue striped wrapper is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Portsmouth, N. H.

BEFORE BUYING OR RENTING A CABINET OR PARLOR ORGAN Be sure to send for our LATEST CATALOGUE and CIRCULARS with NEW STYLES, REDUCED PRICES and much information. Sent free. MASON HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Boston, New York or Chicago.

The Co-Operative Newspapers.

It has been asserted that one-half of all money paid by New York advertisers for advertising outside of that city goes to the Co-Operative Newspapers. If this statement is true there is no occasion for surprise that prominent papers which are still charging war prices for advertising feel called upon to abuse a rival with which they find themselves unable to maintain a competition. Full particulars about the Co-Operative Newspapers, together with catalogue and advertising rates, may be obtained on application to BEALS & FOSTER, Gen'l Agts. AMERICAN NEWSPAPER UNION, 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

ORGANS retail price \$280 only \$65. Great Bargains. BEATTY, Wash'ton, N. J. \$150. A day to Agents canvassing for the Fire-Insurance Co. of America. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy, and earn from \$40 to \$100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situations furnished. Address at once R. VALENTINE, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

PULMONA cures Asthma. PULMONA cures Catarrh. PULMONA cures Bronchitis. PULMONA cures Consumption. PULMONA increases the Strength. PULMONA invigorates the Appetite. PULMONA is sold by all druggists, \$1 per bottle.

RING'S Vegetable Ambrosia FOR GRAY HAIR. This is the AMBROSIA that Ring made. This is the Cure that lay in the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

This is the Man who was bald and gray. Who now has raven locks, they say. He used the Cure that lay in the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

This is the Maiden, handsome and gay. Who married the man once bald and gray. Who now has raven locks, they say. He used the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

This is the Parson, who, by the way, Married the maiden, handsome and gay. To the man once bald and gray. But who now has raven locks, they say. Because he used the Cure that lay in the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

This is the Bell that rings away To arouse the people sad and gay. Unto this fact, which here does lay—If you would not be bald or gray, Use the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

COMPOUNDED AT THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY OF E. M. TUBBS & CO., PROPRIETORS OF

Tabbs' Universal Pain Eradicator, MANCHESTER, N. H. For sale by FRANK SMITH, Ypsilanti. 689-741

Local Matters.

SATURDAY, May 11, 1878.

The storm last Tuesday afternoon, struck portions of Pittsfield, York and Augusta, playing the mischief with fences, orchards, wheat-fields etc. Wind and hail mowed down everything in its pathway.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "ARGUS." One more fellow happy.

And that is Postmaster Clark. He has been reappointed for another term.

Or that is what an unofficial telegram (from Willis) says. And these other fellows can't quarter themselves on the public crib.

Congressman Willis don't believe in "rotation in office;" or was afraid to say so.

Perhaps he thought Clark's backer could control more delegates in the next Congressional Convention than any other man.

Mr. Potato-bug has entered his appearance, and may be discovered sitting along the rows and by the side of the hills waiting for the planted tubers to sprout.

Frank Edwards and John Rogers—two gallant tramps who were sent up from Ypsilanti for 20 days for assaulting a woman, were discharged on Monday. They forthwith made a raid on Henry Binder's, but were refused liquor having already put themselves outside of what Binder thought a sufficient row, and then proceeded to kick up a row and frighten people in William street. Sheriff Justice Frueanff billeted each to the Detroit House of Correction for one year.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "COURIER." Mrs. Mary E. Foster did not propose to back down because the weather was unpropitious, and went out to Lodi, last Sunday evening, and spoke on temperance.

Memorial Day is to be observed in the city. A band of ladies have pledged themselves to keep up the custom of scattering flowers on the graves of fallen heroes as long as there is one left to see that it is done.

Two brothers, named Charles and Geo. Eno, who live on the farm of J. J. Parshall, are having considerable difficulty, arrests and counter-arrests to the number of six having been made. Assault and battery is their chief hold.

At the probate court during the past week: Abram Davenport, deceased, final account to be rendered May 25th; Walter Bibbie, deceased, petition that will be admitted to probate May 27th; John Alvery, deceased, petition for partition of property to be heard May 28th; Sarah Ingalls, deceased, petition for license to sell real estate, to be heard June 1st; Henry DeFew, deceased, notice to creditors that accounts will be audited July 30th and October 30th.

On Monday last, the bids for the clock for the new court house were opened, and were as follows: E. Howard & Co., of Boston, \$1,800; Seth Thomas Clock Co., of Bridgeport, Conn., two, one \$1,507, and one \$1,600; J. C. Watts, for the Howard clock of Boston, \$1,525. The contract was awarded to the Seth Thomas Clock Co., at \$1,507, the committee reserving the right to take the \$1,600 clock, providing they can raise the extra \$100 by subscription or otherwise, as only \$1,500 was allowed for this purpose. Of this amount it will be remembered \$1,000 is donated by Luther James. The dial of the clock and reflectors are to be illuminated, the gas to be turned off and on by an automatic arrangement. Weight of bell upon which the hammer strikes is 2,000 pounds. According to contract, the clock must be placed in position and completed in ninety days after the erection of the tower.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "REGISTER." Prof McLouth, of the Normal school, was in the city on Sunday.

Prosecuting Attorney Babbitt, of Ypsilanti was in the city on Monday.

The Track-layers on the Toledo and Ann Arbor Railroad are within five miles of Ann Arbor. There is besides this a gap of three-fourths of a mile to be built. The road will be here next week.

A Red Ribbon Club was organized at Salem Thursday evening last with 103 members and with most favorable prospects. R. E. Frazer and Captain Beahan were the speakers of the evening. The Ann Arbor Glee Club, President Schumacher, Jm. Burk and half a dozen other persons from this city were present. It was decided to consolidate the Red Ribbon movement in Salem Township and hold meetings alternately at Salem Station, Peeble's Church, Leiland Church, and Lapham's corner. The following officers of the Club were elected: President, Tid. Walker; Vice-President, Supervisor Geo. Wheeler; Secretary, Mr. Thompson.

Real Estate Sales.—The following Transfers of real estate were recorded at the office of the Register of Deeds since our last issue:

Mary Hoban to Michael Hoban, 80 acres in section 15, Dexter; \$2,000.....Philip Helmeier to Frederick Helmeier, 40 acres in section 36, Augusta; \$800.....Philip Helmeier to Henry Helmeier, 40 acres in section 36, Augusta; \$1,200.....Henry L. Kelsey et al to Mary Ondrick, 40 acres, in section 16, York; \$1,000.....Erasmus M. Le Baron to James S. Hunt, two pieces of land in section 20, Saline; \$2,833.....Jerome B. Lamphere to Asenath Micks, half of lot one, in block nine, Dexter; \$600.....Ransom S. Smith to Charles S. Mcomber, 40 rods on the west line of Forest Avenue, Ann Arbor; \$650.....Martin M. Seabolt to Mary A. Barnes, land on Wall street, in block eight of Brown and Fuller's addition to Ann Arbor; \$600.....J. D. LeMaster to William B. Smith, land in section 22; also two pieces of land in section 37, in all 153½ acres, Ann Arbor township; \$11,000.....Sarah A. Donnelly to Michael Steeb, per s of lots seven and eight, in block one, south of Huron street, fronting on Washington street, Ann Arbor; \$1,000.....Leonard C. Wallington to Owen Galligan, administrator of Anthony Galligan deceased, 123 acres of land on Hawkins street and First avenue, Ypsilanti; \$1,815.....Sarah A. Parker to John H. Warner, lots three and four in block one south, range one west; also land in the same block bordering on Saline River, all in Mooreville; \$2,200.....Christina C. Sangree, to James W. LeBaron, 15 2-3 acres in section 20, York; \$600.....Daniel I. Stoner to Erasmus M. LeBaron, 80 acres in section 24, Bridgewater; \$4,000.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

(REGULAR MEETING.)

MONDAY EVE., May 6th, 1878.

Council met.
Mayor in the chair.
Roll called. Present a full Board.

PETITIONS.

From Eugene Labbe.

For permission to build an office and three green houses, on south side of Pearl street, in rear of his brick block.
Granted.

From J. H. Sampson.
For permission to build frame horse shed in rear of the building occupied by him on west side of Huron street.
Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

From City Clerk.

That the following liquor bonds had been filed with him: Nicholas Max, Stowell & Palmer, West & Allen, Collins & Smith, Fred P. Ingram, Martin Eckrich, August Trockenbrod.

On motion of Ald. Scovill, report accepted, the bonds of Martin Eckrich and August Trockenbrod approved, and the other bonds ordered returned to parties for compliance with the State law.

From the same.

That he had received bond of John Shemeld, constable, and acceptance of Mr. L. Shuttis, supervisor. Report accepted and bond approved.

From the same.

Annual report.

From City Marshal.

Annual report.

From Supt. of City Poor.

Annual report.

On motion reports accepted.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

To the Mayor and Common Council.

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee on ways and means, to whom was referred the report of the city treasurer, the petition of Jacob Grob, and claims of F. P. Bogardus, Caswell Improved Coupling Co., and F. W. Clayciand, would report. That we have examined the report of the treasurer, and find the same correct, and move that the same be and is hereby approved. Having been advised by the city attorney, that the charter provides a day when parties should attend to their assessment, and that after that day the council cannot remit any tax, we must recommend that the petition of Jacob Grob be not granted. We find claim of F. P. Bogardus, for salary and erroneous assessments \$240.84, and of Caswell Coupling Co., for hose cart, \$181, correct and recommend payment of the same. As to claim of F. W. Clayciand, would say that we find him entitled, under ordinance No. 51, for the service rendered, to \$20.51, and recommend that his account be paid at that amount.

W. ROBBINS,
A. H. SMITH,
FRANK K. OWEN,
Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion, report accepted and adopted.

CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

P. Rigney, lighting lamps April.....\$ 52 00
F. P. Bogardus, salary \$150, erroneous, assessed ment \$90.84..... 246 84
John G. Crane, cash for books..... 17 40
J. E. Bassett, rent of room for election..... 2 25
F. W. Clayciand, constable fees..... 20 51
H. R. Scovill, salary as Alderman..... 10 00
R. H. Wilson, repairing fire alarm..... 5 50
Ordered paid from contingent fund. Ayes 10. Nays 0.
Caswell Improved Coupling Co., hose cart..... 181 00
Ald. Robbins moved to pay same from Contingent fund.
Ald. Follmer moved to lay claim on the table.
Lost. Ald. Scovill, Cremer, Thayer, Follmer, and Kopp, 5. Ayes, Ald. Kishlar, Robbins, Royce, Owen, and Smith, 5.
Motion to pay claim lost. Ayes Ald. Kishlar, Robbins, Scovill, Owen and Smith, 5. Nays, Ald. Royce, Cremer, Thayer, Follmer and Kopp, 5.
E. Samson, medicines..... 70
George A. Neat, supplies..... 10 88
F. K. Owen, medical attendance..... 12 00
Robbins & Sweet, supplies..... 16 18
Wallace & Clarke, burial services..... 11 00
Harris Bros., supplies..... 36 62
John G. Havens, supplies..... 17 88
C. King & Son, supplies and wood..... 75 55
A. Reynolds, wood..... 15 26
Chas. McCormick, meat..... 3 10
Dr. N. Webb, medical attendance..... 4 00
Dr. A. F. Rhine, medical attendance..... 2 00
Ordered paid from poor fund. Ayes 10. Nays 0.

NOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. Robbins:—
Resolved, That an order be drawn upon the contingent fund, in favor of the fire department, fund for \$24.66, the last named fund having been overdrawn to that amount.
Adopted. Ayes 10; nays 0.

By Ald. Thayer:—

Resolved, That the resolution offered by the com. on streets and walks, passed Monday, April 22, 1878, be and the same is hereby amended, by striking out in the sixteenth line thereof the word "four" and inserting the word "six;" by striking out the word "a west" in the eighteenth line and inserting the word "east."
Adopted. Ayes 10. Nays 0.

By Committee on Streets and Walks:—

Resolved, That the Marshal be and he is hereby instructed to cause a sidewalk four feet in width to be constructed on the east side of Adams street, in front of Miss Van Posen's property, within twenty days from this date, said walk to comply with the requirements of section 4, of ordinance No. 7.
Also, to cause a sidewalk four feet in width to be constructed on the west side of Washington street, in front of the residence of John Boyce, within twenty days from this date, said walk to comply with the requirements of section 4, of ordinance No. 7.
And if any person, before whose premises such walk is hereby ordered, shall neglect or refuse to construct such walk within the time specified, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to employ some other person to furnish the materials and construct said walk, at a fair valuation, and report the same, with the account thereof properly attested, to this council for assessment against such premises, with ten per cent. additional.
Adopted. Ayes 10. Nays 0.

By Ald. Follmer:—

Resolved, That the Marshal be and he is hereby instructed to cause the sidewalk from the southeast corner of the land of Anna G. Carr on the north side of Cross street, to M. C. R. R. track to be put to the present grade of said Carr's walk, within ten days from this date, said walk to comply with the requirements of section 4, of ordinance No. 7.
And also to raise the crossing over Cross street from Carr's corner, to the same grade.
And if any person, before whose premises such walk is hereby ordered, shall neglect or refuse to put such walk to said grade the time specified, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to employ some other person to furnish the materials and construct said walk, at a fair valuation, and report the same, with the account thereof properly attested, to this council for assessment against such premises, with ten per cent. additional.
Adopted. Ayes 10. Nays 0.

By Ald. Scovill:—

Resolved, That the Marshal be and he is hereby instructed to offer a reward of ten dollars for evidence that will convict any person or persons, tampering with the wire of the telegraph fire alarm, and that notice be posted along the line of said wire.
Adopted. Ayes 10. Nays 0.
On motion board adjourned SINE DIE.

FRANK JOSLIN, City Clerk.

MONDAY EVE., May 6, 1878.

The Council for 1878 and 1879 having been called to order by the Clerk, upon calling the roll the following members responded to their names:

Mayor—Thomas Ninde.

ALDERMEN.

1st Ward—George W. Kishlar, William Robbins.
2d Ward—Reuben D. Royce, Donald G. Frazer.
3d Ward—Martin Cremer, Frank K. Owen.
4th Ward—George D. Thayer, Joseph Follmer.
5th Ward—Alonzo H. Smith, Byron Hitchinson.

On motion of Ald. Robbins, proceeded to an informal ballot for City Treasurer, with the following result:

Francis P. Bogardus..... 10
On motion of Ald. Robbins, Francis P. Bogardus was declared appointed City Treasurer for the ensuing year.

On motion of Ald. Follmer, proceeded to an informal ballot for City Clerk, with the following result:

Frank Joslin..... 6
Marcus T. Woodruff..... 1
On motion of Ald. Thayer, proceeded to formal ballot for City Clerk, with following result:

Frank Joslin..... 10
On motion of Ald. Follmer, Frank Joslin was declared unanimously appointed City Clerk for the ensuing year.

On motion of Ald. Follmer, proceeded to an informal ballot for City Marshal, which resulted as follows:

Jacob H. Martin..... 4
Daniel W. Thompson..... 3
Butler Sanders..... 1
David A. Wise..... 1
Henry Miller..... 1
Ald. Follmer moved to proceed to a formal ballot for City Marshal.

Ald. Robbins moved, as a substitute, to proceed to another informal ballot for City Marshal.

Substitute adopted, and second informal ballot taken, which resulted as follows:

Daniel W. Thompson..... 6
Jacob H. Martin..... 4

On motion of Ald. Thayer, proceeded to formal ballot for City Marshal, with the following result:

Daniel W. Thompson..... 7
Jacob H. Martin..... 3

On motion of Ald. Robbins, Daniel W. Thompson was declared unanimously appointed City Marshal for the ensuing year.

On motion of Ald. Robbins, proceeded to an informal ballot for Superintendent of the Poor, with the following result:

Prince Bennett..... 3
Othniel G. LaRue..... 3
Francis K. Rexford..... 2
Martinus L. Shuttis..... 2

On motion of Ald. Robbins, proceeded to another informal ballot for Superintendent of the Poor, with the following result:

Prince Bennett..... 4
Othniel G. LaRue..... 2
Martinus L. Shuttis..... 2
Francis K. Rexford..... 1
James Nibill..... 1

On motion of Ald. Follmer, proceeded to formal ballot for Superintendent of the Poor, with the following result:

Prince Bennett..... 6
Othniel G. LaRue..... 2
Francis K. Rexford..... 1
Martinus L. Shuttis..... 1

On motion of Ald. Follmer, proceeded to formal ballot for Superintendent of the Poor, with the following result:

Prince Bennett..... 6
Othniel G. LaRue..... 2
Francis K. Rexford..... 1
Martinus L. Shuttis..... 1

On motion of Ald. Robbins, Prince Bennett was declared unanimously appointed Superintendent of the Poor for the ensuing year.

On motion of Ald. Follmer, proceeded to an informal ballot for City Attorney, resulting as follows:

Edward P. Allen..... 6
Albert Crane..... 2
J. W. Babbitt..... 1
Blank..... 1

On motion of Ald. Cremer, Edward P. Allen was declared unanimously appointed City Attorney for the ensuing year.

On motion of Ald. Robbins, proceeded to an informal ballot for Health Physician, resulting as follows:

Edward Batwell..... 5
Justin E. Post..... 2
Frank K. Owen..... 1
Heman Drury..... 1

Mrs. McAndrew..... 1
On motion of Ald. Follmer, proceeded to formal ballot for Health Physician, with following result:

Edward Batwell..... 7
Justin E. Post..... 2
R. A. French, M. D..... 1

On motion of Ald. Kishlar, Edward Batwell was declared unanimously appointed Health Physician for the ensuing year.

By Ald. Robbins:—

That the Marshal be granted a leave of absence for two weeks from to-night.

Carried.
On motion of Ald. Kishlar, Edward Batwell was appointed Fire Warden of the First District.

On motion of Ald. Thayer, Leonard Wallington was appointed Fire Warden of the Second District.

On motion, Council adjourned to meet Monday evening, May 20th, 1878, at 8 o'clock.

FRANK JOSLIN, City Clerk.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. 'Seed of North Carolina,' at the same price?"

— "To do as folks of Fashion do," in one respect at least, you must use GLENN'S STUPHER SOAR, which is immensely popular among the elite of society, and deservedly so, for it is the most salutary of beautifiers and purifiers. Sold by all Druggists. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c May

Local and Special Notices.

WANTED—A GIRL.

One who can cook, as well as wash and iron. Inquire at 58 Huron street.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The adjourned Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Michigan Paper Co. will be held at office of Company, Monday, June 10th, 1878, between the hours of two and four p. m., for election of directors and transaction of such other business as may properly come before stockholders.

W. T. RANDALL, President.

May 9th, 1878.

W. B. MARTIN.

MARTIN & BICKFORD

Have this day formed a co-partnership for the manufacture and sale of Boots and Shoes, also dealers in Hats, Caps, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, Etc., Etc. "Boots and Shoes a specialty." No. 13 Huron street. Dated Ypsilanti, May 1st, 1876.

A ROW BOAT

For sale cheap. Enquire at Huron St., Bakery Ypsilanti, Mich. 730w1

WHY SUFFER

With such a dreadful cough and cold. For 25 cents you can purchase of your druggist a bottle of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, and your cure is certain. Sold by Fred F. Ingram.

"PETROLEUM V. NASBY."

In the Toledo Blade.—"Among the scores of preparations for restoring gray hair to its natural color, and producing new hair on heads denuded by age or other causes, Ring's Ambrosia ranks among the best. The writer of these lines has hair of the 'color of the raven's wing,' and needs nothing of the sort, but he has seen men of seventy, whose locks had been silvered by age, made young again so far as the hair was concerned, by this splendid preparation. It will, beyond all question, give life and color to the hair. It contains nothing injurious, and actually performs what its inventor claims for it. We know the firm of E. M. Tubbs & Co., and know them to be gentlemen of honor and probity, whose statements are worthy of confidence. 739-740

ASK ANY ONE

Who has tried it, about Wright's Cough Syrup. 25 cents.

A RADICAL REFORM.

For a few years past some of the good women of this country have been deceiving themselves. A reform in this direction would greatly assist in bringing back the good old times of plenty. To effect this, stop using high priced baking powder and use Smith's Pure Soda Saleratus made by the new process, and always have nice biscuits and save a new silver dollar on every barrel of flour used. Manufactured by HENRY S. SMITH & CO. Grand Rapids, Mich.

GO TO YOUR DRUGGIST

and enquire about Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. It is the best remedy known for breaking up severe coughs and colds of long standing. Price only 25 cents. Sold by Fred F. Ingram.

TIME TRIED,

Tested and honored, Wright's Cough Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

FOUNTAIN

Fine Cut Tobacco is made from the most choice selection of leaf and is the best. Try it. For sale by all first-class dealers.

SAFE, PERMANENT & COMPLETE!

Wilhoit's Tonic cures Chills and Fever, Dumb Chills and Bilious Fevers—those Tians that kill their thousands where this remedy is unknown. It cures enlargement of the Spleen. It cures Hyper-trophy of the Liver. It hurts no one. It cures all types of Malarial Fevers and is perfectly protective in all its effects. Try Wilhoit's Tonic, the great infallible Chill Cure. G. R. FIXLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all Druggists. 38w2

WE HAVE WAITED

These two long years for the Old Painter (that has been forty-two years, and resides on corner of Cross and Washington Streets) to come home. In a few days—he will be here. Of course we shall then have our houses painted.

April 27th 1878. [w4] PIONEERS.

FARM FOR SALE.

I offer for sale on favorable terms, the farm of 175 acres lately owned by E. M. Comstock, situated in the township of Ypsilanti. For terms, inquire of Thomas Ninde, of Ypsilanti City.

WILBER WEST. 730w3

C. S. W. BALDWIN, Dentist,

Rooms over Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich. Hours 8 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 6 P. M.

"FIRE, FIRE!"

Our line of Notions, such as Ribbons, Ties, Laces, Fringes, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs and Rushes, are of the latest styles and designs. Please call and examine, we will guarantee prices.

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

STOP AND READ!

Clothes cleaned and repaired, on short notice. Ladies' and gentlemen's clothing dyed in any style desired. Gentlemen's cast off clothing bought and sold at 715

E. ELLIOTT'S, Huron St., opp. Firemen's Hall.

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Takes this opportunity to thank her appreciative patrons for past favors, and also to say that while the Ladies and Gentlemen are securing spring wardrobe, fashionable dresses, etc., she has secured corresponding attractions for her gallery, enabling her to take pictures with all the modern improvements, including scenic back grounds, and other accessories. Call and see my specimen pictures.

683 Mrs. J. H. PARSONS

"LADIES, LADIES,"

Have you seen our One Dollar Corset, they cannot be beaten, and our One Dollar Kid Glove is the best and those Fifty cent Two Button Kid Gloves are giving complete satisfaction.

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WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELRY

REPAIRER AND CLEANER. Satisfaction guaranteed. At A. H. Haslin's bakery, at the Depot. JOHN BIDDLE. 729

Old Papers

For sale cheap. Call next door to the Commercial office.

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

Have a full line of Clothes and Clothing, also a new assortment of Carpets and Old Clothes, latest patterns and designs. Please remember that we do not intend to be undersold, as to quality of goods and prices.

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THE GREAT SHOSHONEES REMEDY

BY AND PILLS.

The success that these medicines have met with since their introduction to the public some years ago proves plainly to the most skeptical that they are medicines that perform what they are advertised to do. The virtues of these medicines have been well tested, and have withstood their trial in a most satisfactory manner. For diseases of the Blood, Liver, Lungs, etc., they are unsurpassed. We have testimonials of miraculous cures of these diseases, and of many others. If any one is afflicted, let him try a bottle of the remedy and a box of Pills. No injurious effects will follow their use to the most delicate person, as they are purely vegetable, there being no mineral matter in them. The cost is small, while the advantages derived from their use will doubly repay you for your expense and trouble. Try these great remedies, and be convinced that they are no humbug. No one who has tried the Shoshonees Pills has never pronounced an unfavorable opinion of them; no family where they have been used will be without them. Full information may be had on all particulars touching the use, and the experience of those who have used them, by securing the Treatise or the circular from your druggist, free. Price of the remedy in pint bottles, \$1. Pills, 25 cts. a box. Prepared only by FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by all medicine dealers. 735-4ins alt

YPSILANTI MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by O. A. AINSWORTH Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

YPSILANTI, May 10, 1878.

APPLES, per bbl, \$3.00@3.50.

APPLES—Dried, 4@5.

BUCK FLOUR—@4.00.

BEANS—60@1.10.

BUTTER—@16.

CORN—40@42c per bu.

CHICKENS—Dressed 5@7c.

CHICKENS—Live, 4c.

DRESSED HOGS, \$3.75@4.00.

EGGS—Command 8c.

HAY—\$8@10 per ton according to quality.

HIDES—@5c.

HONEY—In cap, 20c@00.

HAMS—9@10c.

L

The Southern Democratic papers seem to be unanimous on one point. They are sure that the Southern States will control the Democratic nomination for President, and they are already marking out the programme that Northern Democrats must follow.

If the Democratic managers fancy that they can divert attention from the odious record of the House by renewing the old cry against Hayes' title, they will find that the people are more about living dangers than about dead allegations.

The Silver bill has passed, but I can't see that it has made any difference with the hard times at the Corners. The Deekin, Issaker and Capt. M'Pelter are still leaning against the bar, and sighing for the relief that don't come. They say it is discouraging, and that if times don't change they shelve give up entirely. There ain't no land plowed yet in this seckshun, except by the nigger farmers over at Libertyville, for there ain't no labor. There is a complete stagnation here, and I see no sign us a let-up.—*Petroleum V. Nasby.*

The opinion is entertained by some that there will be three candidates in the field in the next Presidential election, that neither will have a majority of the Electoral votes, and that thus the election will devolve on the House of Representatives. Such a conclusion grows out of the opinion that the National movement will have an independent and serious character. It is too early, however, to forecast the outlook. But it is not too early to do two things: first to make every effort, for a Republican majority in the next House; and, second, to adopt adequate safeguards against such dangers as were experienced in the last Presidential contest.

The Florida "Confessions."

Mr. McLin of the Florida Returning Board is as prolific as a contradictory in his "confessions" as Mrs. Tilton. It is only a short time since he "confessed" that Mr. Mantion Marble, who was one of the Democratic "visiting statesmen" in Florida, offered him a large bribe to count the vote of that State for Mr. Tilden. Now he is said to "confess" that there was some fraud in counting it for Mr. Hayes. In the former case the Democratic papers insisted that he was entitled to no credit. But if he was lying then, what reason is there to suppose that he is telling the truth now?

Mr. McLin makes no assertion whatever as within his own knowledge. He simply says he has been told this and that, and if this and that be true, then Florida should have been counted for Tilden. To call this a confession or to treat it as evidence would be preposterous. It is the more worthless when the motives so plainly disclosed. "The President," says Mr. McLin, "has basely and mercilessly destroyed the Republican party in the South;" "he has ignored his Florida friends;" "he has denied the validity of his own title in denying Gov. Packard's;" "he has cowardly abandoned and betrayed his Southern friends." This may or may not be just as an arraignment of the President's course; but what under the sun has it to do with the question whether Florida was rightly or wrongly counted for Hayes?

Such a disclosure of the reasons which impel Mr. McLin destroys any value that his declaration might otherwise have. The New York Evening Post very aptly shows its weakness thus: "His statement might be paraphrased in this way: 'As Hayes has gone back on us, the Florida votes were dishonestly given to him. As he is not doing the square thing' by the Republican party, I cheated in 1876.' Or it might be put in this fashion: 'If Hayes had recognized Packard and upheld him as Governor of Louisiana the Florida votes would have been honestly given to him. If he had provided liberally for us by means of the federal patronage I would not have cheated in 1876.' This is, indeed, just about what McLin's statement amounts to. It is equivalent to saying that if the President had not thrown a doubt on his own title by abandoning Gov. Packard and deserting his Florida friends, it would have been all right! That may be an argument against the President's action, but it does not show the dishonesty of the election.

With the document thus exposing itself, no wonder it falls flat. It is too plainly a part of the scheme of Mr. Tilden to drag out the claim of fraud in the hope of again forcing himself on the Democratic party. But it will be as impotent as Montgomery Blair's resolutions.—*Albany Journal.*

The Truth About Florida.

The Democrats hesitate to renew the Florida investigation, because if renewed it will reopen the whole question, and they are not sure but they will lose more than they can possibly gain. If all the facts connected with the canvass of the votes are brought out, they are pretty certain to get the worst of it. There were allegations at the time of attempted irregularities on both sides. If the Democrats could deal only with those which are imputed to Republicans, they might create some smoke. But if they must expose their own practices, the loss will be greater than the profit.

For example, one of the principal accusations against the Republicans is that they manufactured about two hundred votes in Archer precinct of Alachua county. This is among the chief points made in the recent "confessions." But in fact it is only the repetition of an old charge which has been exploded by positive testimony. In the contested case of Bisbee vs. Finney which has been pending in the House, the Republicans have established by the affidavits of actual residents that the return of their vote for this precinct is substantially correct while it is clearly shown that the Democratic vote is several times larger than it could legitimately have been.

If an investigation is to multiply such exhibits, the less the Democrats have of it the better for them.

Amid all the conflicting allegations, it may be difficult to get at the exact facts in all cases. There were probably some grounds of suspicion on both sides. The character of the politicians who managed the affair does not invite the fullest confidence in their operations. But among those who were present and watched the proceedings were honest men from the North who had excellent facilities for knowing the truth, and whose expressions are entitled to full faith. Their judgment is that Hayes had a small majority on the face of the legitimate returns and a larger majority on the honest vote.

The true view of this whole matter is presented by Secretary McCrary. He says:

"If it were possible to enter into a thorough and impartial investigation of all the charges and counter-charges of frauds, violence, and intimidation in connection with the Presidential election of 1876, the result would, in my judgment, prove to be eminently satisfactory to the Republican party. Such an investigation as this I speak of would undoubtedly bring to light not only the great wrong by which Louisiana, Florida, and North Carolina were attempted to be carried by Mr. Tilden, but also a successful system of intimidation and outrage in several other Southern States, whereby the will of the people was smothered, paralyzed, and bulldozed all away. I am also inclined to think that such a thorough and impartial investigation would bring to light some things concerning the election in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana, not to speak of Oregon, which would startle and enlighten the country."

Nihilism.

The recent Nihilist riots in St. Petersburg and Moscow have excited public interest and curiosity about Nihilism. People want to know what it is and what kind of men the Nihilists are. Nihilism is a sort of nickname given to Russian radicalism and communism. It was first introduced some fifteen years ago by the celebrated novelist Tourgueneff, in his "Fathers and Sons." Catching the spirit of the young generation as opposed to the old, he painted, in his hero, the student Bazaroff, an impersonation of all that the radical, socialistic, and revolutionary ideas of Eastern Europe had bred in Russia since 1848. Bazaroff repudiated everything—society, law, religion, marriage; and he questioned even the principles of the sciences, except of the positive ones, like astronomy, mathematics, and chemistry. He believed in nothing—Nihil—whence the name Nihilist. Had Bazaroff and his followers been logical, they ought to have disbelieved in themselves and their theories too. But this did not strike their minds as a necessary consequence of their philosophy. The cheap and noisy radicals and communists now had a written code. They began to think, speak, act, and even dress like Bazaroff. Long hair, long dirty nails, uncleanliness in costume, and gruff language became the highest fashion among the majority of Russian students. Saint Simon and Fourier, who after 1848, had been the high priests of Russian liberalism, were now declared miserable retrogrades, for they had a religion, while true radicalism should have none. Socialism, which at all times and in all forms had professed some sort of theology, or at least of theosophy, was thus transformed into the most primitive, brutal description of communism. The wildest communists of Paris aimed only at a revolution in the system of government and in the rights of poverty, while the Nihilists aim at the overthrow of the whole social fabric. They propose to make a clean sweep of everything, and build up a new community, free from all the trammels of existing laws, manners, habits and ideas. The importance of this movement in Russia has been greatly exaggerated. The Nihilists are troublesome, but not dangerous. They have no regular organization except a kind of affinity after the Carbonari style. Their ranks are composed of young men and women, mainly of the lower middle classes. University and seminary students constitute the predominant element. It is not of them that the Czar's Government should have been apprehensive, but of the more quiet republicans and socialists, who, both in Russia and Germany, make steady and rapid progress, who do not go for a general smash, but watch events, study them, and turn them invariably to the advantage of their party. They are to be found in the legislature, in the army and navy, in the civil service, in all the institutions, as well as in the humblest workshop. These are the men who hold the future of both Russia and Germany in their hands. Bismark has always understood this, and has created a semi-democratic German empire mainly for the sake of preventing their making a federative German republic. But the Russian statesmen have, it seems, not sense enough to see the real danger. They shoot in the streets and exile to Siberia paltry conspirators, of whom none has either intellectual or material means of doing harm; while a really formidable opposition is left to grow and develop itself without the slightest attempt being made either to lull or to compromise with it.

Mrs. Tilton and her mother, Mrs. Morse, moved on Monday from the frame house at 223 Madison street, Brooklyn, to a brown stone house at 148 Hewes street. Her sons, Carrol and Ralph, are to remain with her. Mr. Tilton is to provide for his family's support and for that of Mrs. Morse. Mrs. Tilton is to spend the summer in Warwick.

Last Sunday morning a colored woman in this vicinity gave birth to a child whose appearance is quite a curiosity. From the waist to the crown of the child's head his skin is pure white, from the hip to the knees the skin is coal black, and from there down the skin is white. The head is covered with hair as white as driven snow, and unusually long for a child of that age. The child is large, quite healthy, and bids fair in time to become an object for Barnum.—[Ninety-six (S.C.) Guardian.

From Washington.

The debt statement for April shows that Secretary Sherman has accumulated \$20,000,000 of gold for resumption purposes during the last thirty days, making the stock of gold in the treasury now \$90,000,000. Deducting obligations all the entire amount of gold now represented in the Treasury is \$135,000,000. Of this, Secretary Sherman thinks at least \$120,000,000 as available for resumption purposes. Of the increase of \$20,000,000 of this month, \$10,000,000 came of the sale of 4 1-2 per cent bonds, and \$5,000,000 from the sale of a per cent. The balance of \$5,000,000 came from customs and other revenues.

The receipts from customs for April were \$10,559,537; from internal revenue, \$8,249,619, and from the miscellaneous sources about \$700,000. Compared with April, 1877, there is a decrease in customs receipts of over \$300,000, and from internal revenue of nearly \$1,500,000. Compared with March, of this year, the customs receipts in April fell off nearly \$2,000,000, while there was a slight increase in the internal revenue receipts. This is significant as showing that the liquor dealers understand that there will be no reduction of the tax on whiskey.

During the twelve months ending March 31, the value of domestic exports was over \$665,000,000, an increase of \$68,000,000 compared with the year the year ending March 31, 1877. The value of imports for the twelve months ending March 31 was \$465,000,000 against \$428,000,000 for the preceding twelve months.

The claims epidemic still ranges in Congress. The last remarkable bill, which has been reported favorably from the House Committee on Claims, provides for the payment of \$3,000 to J. Frazier, of Philadelphia, for the expenses of a trip from that city to Washington to examine the foundations of a new jail. A claim is presented for property amounting to \$40,000 alleged to have been destroyed sixty-five years ago in an Indian insurrection in Alabama. The claim was never presented to Congress until now, and is presented by the heirs of the person whose property is claimed to have been destroyed. This seems to have encouraged other claimants, and the heirs of Moses Perkins have come to Congress with a bill for timber used by Captain Buffington, of the United States army, in 1837, for the erection of a fort in the county of Cherokee, Georgia. The heirs of Moses Perkins allege that this fort was erected on a plantation owned by their ancestor, and that all the timber used was cut from the plantation. The fort was occupied for nearly a year and the heirs of Moses Perkins ask Congress to pay them for the occupation of their ancestor's plantation, and for the use of his timber, with interest at 6 per cent for forty-one years, from 1837 to 1878. There is nothing to show that Moses Perkins asked or expected pay from the government, but his heirs have more cheek.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of Geo. L. Smith as Collector of customs of New Orleans.

The Attorney-General has decided that postmasters cannot withhold from the mails letters suspected to contain advertisements of lotteries; but when the Postmaster-General is satisfied by evidence that any person is conducting any fraudulent lottery through the mails, he may instruct postmasters to return unposted letters directed to any such person, to the postoffices where they were mailed.

The President has approved the act prohibiting the coinage of twenty cent silver pieces.

| PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT. | |
|--|-----------------|
| The following is a statement of the public debt on the 1st of May, 1878: | |
| Six per cent bonds..... | \$738,519,000 |
| Five per cent bonds..... | 708,266,650 |
| Four and one-half per cent bonds..... | 210,000,000 |
| Four per cent bonds..... | 88,850,000 |
| Total coin bonds..... | \$1,745,735,650 |
| Lawful money debt..... | \$14,000,000 |
| Matured debt..... | 5,831,850 |
| Legal tenders..... | 346,643,383 |
| Certificates of deposit..... | 28,315,000 |
| Fractional currency..... | 16,805,414 |
| Coin and silver certificates..... | 59,048,990 |
| | 446,998,273 |
| Total..... | \$2,202,475,773 |
| Interest..... | 28,747,253 |
| Total debt..... | \$1,262,223,028 |
| Cash in Treasury..... | \$156,037,236 |
| Coin..... | 1,163,140 |
| Currency held for redemption..... | 1,163,140 |
| Fractional currency..... | 10,000,000 |
| Specie held for redemption of certificates..... | 28,315,000 |
| it..... | 195,515,377 |
| Debt, less cash in Treasury..... | \$2,066,707,648 |

Packard of Louisiana has been nominated for Consul at Liverpool, and it is said he will accept. It is worth about \$15,000 a year.

Capt. Eades will throw up his jetty scheme unless he can obtain a modification of his contract from 30 to 25 feet as the width of channel.

THE FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury invites subscriptions to the four per cent loan upon the same terms as offered to the public in July, 1877, namely, subscribers, upon deposit of two per cent, will be allowed 90 days to complete the payment. At the expiration of 90 days bonds will be issued upon the receipt of 98 per cent, or principal and interest accrued to that date, and one-fourth of one per cent, commission on all subscriptions for \$1,000 and over will be allowed.

Senator Christy has introduced into Congress a bill to pay the heirs of Sheldon McKnight \$45,000 for services rendered by said McKnight in carrying mails from Cleveland and Detroit to Lake Superior points from 1849 to 1857 inclusive. The bill was referred to the Committee on Postoffices and Post-roads.

Gen. Williams has introduced into the House of Representatives a joint resolution for the erection in Washington of a statutory group in memory of the late Gen. Custer, which shall be an equestrian statue of Gen. Custer and one quarter life size, with such a group as shall vividly commemorate his death.

Prof. Patrick of Lawrence University, Kansas, has discovered phosphate of lime in great quantities, near Wakeeney, in that State. Similar material is found in some of the Southern States and shipped north to Europe for fertilizing, and the discovery is considered to be very valuable.

CURRENT OPINION.

Courier Journal: Vinnie Ream is to make a statue of Senator David Davis. It is understood that but one panel of the fence he sits astraddle of will be represented.

Philadelphia Times: However we may differ as to the power of Congress, or of the judiciary, to unseat the present Administration, the whole people ought to be unanimous in demanding that all the circumstances attending the great fraud by which the election of 1876 was perverted shall be brought to light and made a matter of record. The country wants the bottom facts and will have them. What follows may be left to Providence.

Indianapolis Journal: We are exceedingly glad to learn that the Republican Congressional committee has determined to make a vigorous canvass of the Southern States this year, and especially of those districts where the Republicans are believed to have a majority on a fair vote. It is right that Republican principles should be honestly and boldly proclaimed in the South, and the foundation laid there for a party organization.

New York Graphic: Thurman and Tilden would make an admirable ticket. Judge Thurman is an honor to his state and country, and a man of whom his party may be proud. Of ripe age, of long and eminent public service, with legal attainments of the highest order, a thorough knowledge of men, and honesty has never uttered a suspicion, the distinguished Senator from Ohio, stands a full head and shoulders above his competitors in the Democratic party, while in the Republican party his superior would be hard to find and his equals are very few.

Washington Post: A New York editor suggests as an appropriate ticket for 1880 the names of Thurman and Tilden. We would give ten dollars for a photograph of Uncle Samuel at the precise moment that paragraph was brought to the focus of his weather-eye.

Hartford Post: If these Florida men succeed in proving themselves the rascals they pretend, the wonder will be that the Republican party survived as long as it did in the South.

Courier-Journal: The Republicans are arranging to send prominent members of their party into Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, to work up Republican interests and secure the election of Republican Congressmen. They evidently do not believe their twice-told tale that the Democrats in that section butchered all the Republicans in 1876.

Memorial day was celebrated at Macon, Georgia, on the 26th. The corner stone of the Confederate monument was laid with Masonic ceremonies, Gov. Colquitt delivering a patriotic oration. A letter from Jefferson Davis exhorts survivors not to impugn the faith of the dead with the penitential plea "They believed they were right," and asserts that the men commemorated died in a defensive war to maintain their laws and liberties. He presents them to posterity as an example to be followed, and says: "We wait securely for the verdict of mankind when knowledge shall have dispelled misrepresentation and delusion." Davis says that it is not unreasonable to hope that mature reflection and a closer study of the political history of the Union may yet restore rights prostrated by passions developed by the war.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Rep.: Grant, on a platform restricted to a denunciation of the Southern claims, will sweep the country in 1880.

The Country Growing Richer.

From Mr. Burchard's late speech in the House.

Here are figures on the authority of the census of 1870 and the Commissioner of Agriculture:

| | 1870. | 1878. |
|------------------------------|---------------|-------|
| Acres cultivated, 90,771,698 | 121,350,000 | |
| Horses, 7,145,370 | 10,329,700 | |
| Mules, 1,125,415 | 1,637,500 | |
| Milch cows, 8,935,332 | 11,300,100 | |
| Cattle, 14,885,276 | 19,228,300 | |
| Sheep, 28,477,951 | 35,740,500 | |
| Swine, 25,134,569 | 32,262,500 | |
| Wheat, bushels, 285,884,700 | 380,000,000 | |
| Corn, bushels, 1,094,255,000 | 1,340,000,000 | |
| Oats, bushels, 247,277,400 | 405,200,000 | |
| Barley, bush., 26,295,400 | 35,600,000 | |
| Rye, bushels, 15,473,600 | 22,100,000 | |
| Tobacco, lbs., 250,628,000 | 480,000,000 | |
| Hay, tons, 24,525,000 | 31,500,000 | |

Mr. Burchard further said that the cotton crop this year will equal that of 1875, which was the largest which has been made since 1860. Since 1870 the number of acres under cultivation in the country has increased by one-third, the live stock by from one-quarter to one-half, and other staple products in equally striking proportions. It is easy to understand why the balance of trade for the past three years has been in our favor, and why the premium on gold has declined.

The cashier of a bank in Indiana has disappeared, after writing to its president that he is "financially disgraced and ruined," which we take to mean that he has been stealing the bank's money. Heads that "Wall street did it," which we take to mean that he gambled in stocks with the money which he embezzled, and lost the same. His name is Baine, and we much fear that besides being an embezzler Mr. Baine is a sneak. When a man does anything scandalous and excuses himself on the ground that "rum did it" or "Wall street did it," or any other person or thing than himself did it, he makes the case considerably worse than it would otherwise be. Edge-tools of various kinds are necessary to the industries of the world, and if a man cuts his fingers upon the same he should blame his own carelessness instead of appealing for sympathy on the ground that the edge-tool did it. There are always holes for fools to fall into; but it is the fool that falls into the hole, not the hole which rises up and lays hold of the fool. If "Wall street" and "rum" were both abolished to-morrow there would still be facilities for persons like Baine to swindle people who trusted them and abandon their families, of which they would take prompt and full advantage.

EDUCATIONAL.

School Boards.

With more than seventeen thousand school district officers in the rural districts in the State, it would be passing strange if there was not a good many very poorly qualified for their duties. Every district must have a board of three; and in not a few districts this takes a good portion of the voters. To this board great power is given. It employs the teachers, keeps the school house and furniture in repair, and determines the wages to be paid,—and the length of the school term,—and decides upon the amount of taxes to support the school. For these important duties men are sometimes elected who can not read or write,—perhaps cannot speak the language taught. It may be there are not enough better qualified to fill the offices. Others are elected, who, though more competent, are also more careless. Engrossed with their own business, and failing to realize their responsibility, two of them, perhaps, leave the work to be done by the third, fail to keep a record of their acts, or to keep within the legal limits of their power; and about ten per cent. of the whole, according to the Report of the State Superintendent, cannot tell how the finances of the district stand. School boards sometimes form a ring, and commit frauds in no way inferior to the Tweed frauds, except in amount. Taxes are raised, which never reach the district treasury; irresponsible assessors receive money without good bail, money is paid without vouchers, or any record being made. We know of a director—he was also town superintendent—who paid \$175 to members of his family for a pretended school of four months, in his own house, and there was but one child of school age in the district. We have heard of another who had a tax expended in putting a "lean-to" on his own dwelling and called it the school house. We know another who paid his daughter \$80, (all there was in the treasury) for a summer school of three resident children. When we banter him upon the performance, he smiled sweetly bland, and cared as little for what anybody would "do about it" as Tweed did.

But the wrongs growing out of real rascality are, doubtless, exceptions. The main difficulty is from incompetency and carelessness; and the result is; the districts do not know whether their money is honestly expended or not; and when their officers are innocent, they cannot show it. In the aggregate of the State, the total of expenditures will not agree with the dollars into ten to twenty thousand dollars per annum. Sometimes one is in excess, and sometimes the other.

So much for the rural districts. When we come to the city districts, you will say, we shall find boards composed of competent business men, and educated men, who know what the interests of education demand; and with their thirty thousand dollar houses, and their ten to fifty teachers, they will keep their record as perfect as the Supreme court, and their accounts with the precision of a bank. Mistaken soul! As a teacher, or a tax payer, deliver us into the hands of the average rural board, but deliver us from the average city board; we have now to deal with bodies of eight to twelve men;—in Detroit twenty-six;—and it is as much a political office as that of alderman. In making nominations competency is a secondary consideration. Who will get the most votes? And what does that mean but who has the most friends among the rabble? And in instances, to a disgraceful extent, men are nominated of the rabble, by the rabble and for the rabble; men who, it may be, never went to school a day in their lives, and have less knowledge of text books than the average school girl of ten years. And these are the men who make rules for the school, decide upon the qualifications of teachers; and who generally require those best qualified who will teach for the least wages. As a writer in Massachusetts says of that State: "The favorite system is to select a position of principal or superintendent, and then surround him with a board of inferior to restrict, badger and embarrass him in the execution of his plans." But we know men or "Boards of Education" in Michigan who think a great city can run its schools just as well without a head as with one. We have in mind one such man who has been a leader in three different political parties within the past eight years. But we would not recommend taking their election out of politics. It would be out of the frying-pan into the fire. In Lansing it has been tried. By mutual consent, the board are half Republicans and half Democrats. They are nominated in a union caucus; and whoever can pack the caucus is the man; as no candidate runs against him. And the best that can be said, is that they get no better men than where each party has its candidate. We doubt if they are as good. And this no-party board, expending \$20,000 a year, cannot make its financial record balance at the end of the year, into several thousand dollars. City charters usually put the schools into the hands of a "Board of Education," on the supposition that the people will have sense enough to select men who by their education and general information, are qualified for the work. And so they have; but the "best fellow" is generally the one best qualified to get the votes. We venture the assertion that, of all the members of boards of education in the forty cities in Michigan, not one in five is competent to examine a teacher in the grammar school, and not one in four, in the primary department; and it would probably be safe to state the case still more discreditably. But these men decide upon the qualifications of teachers;—a responsibility not put upon the boards in the rural districts.

We could have some patience with this state of things, if there was any necessity for it. But there is not. There is not a city in which there are not competent men to be found. The remedy is with the people; but we see little hope of reform, so long as the places are secured by the most artful intriguers, those who have the most personal friends in the streets or saloons, those most active in packing a caucus, or who serve for a figure head to the strongest political party. The few good men on the boards save the schools from utter ruin, but they will

never be what they might be, while boards of education are, in their composition, so largely boards of ignorance.

Thorough Education.

The thoroughness of school education in Massachusetts is shown by the recent statistics of the bureau of labor. Only one per cent. of the native farmers of the State are illiterate, while 20 per cent. of the foreign-born inhabitants are so. It is not strange that the illiterate stay in the lower, poorly paid grades of labor. The moment a man's intellectual faculties are trained he can do something better than saw wood or carry a hod; or if reduced to common labor, he can do it more neatly and rapidly, so as to secure better pay and more permanent employment.

History of Petroleum.

[From the Hon. G. A. Grow's Address at the Opening of the Oil City Oil Exchange.]

The production of petroleum as an article of trade dates from the 28th of August, 1859, when Colonel Drake, in a well 69 1-2 feet deep, "struck oil," and coined a phrase that will last as long as the English language. From that beginning it has increased to an annual production of fourteen and a half million barrels of crude oil. The first export was in 1861, of 27,000 barrels, valued at \$1,000,000, and the export of petroleum for the year 1877 was in round numbers \$62,000,000. The annual production of petroleum to-day—crude and refined—is greater in value than the entire production of iron, and is more than double that of the anthracite coal of the State, and exceeds the gold and silver product of the whole country. As an article of export it is fourth, and contests closely for the third rank. Our leading exports are relatively as follows: Cotton, annually, from \$175,000,000 to \$227,000,000; wheat flour from \$69,000,000 to \$130,000,000; pork and its products (bacon, ham and lard) from \$75,000,000 to \$82,000,000, and petroleum from \$48,000,000 to \$62,000,000. The total export of petroleum from 1861 to and including 1877 (sixteen years) has been \$442,698,968, custom-house valuation. From the best sources of information there are at this time 10,000 oil wells, producing and drilling, which, at an average cost of \$4,000 per well, would make an investment of \$50,000,000 in this branch of the business. Tankage now existing of a capacity for 6,000,000 barrels cost \$2,000,000 and \$7,000,000 has been invested in about 2,000 miles of pipe lines connected with the wells. The entire investment for the existing oil production, including purchase money of territory, is something over \$100,000,000, which amount cannot be lessened much, if any, for as wells cease to produce new ones have been constantly drilled to take their places.

BLESSING THE NEVA.—Some of the religious ceremonies here are very imposing; for instance, the benediction of the Neva, which takes place on their feast of Epiphany. Opposite the Emperor's Winter palace, and directly over the river, is built a small pavilion. Early in the morning the crowd begins to arrive. They pack the streets so closely that at last it is one mass of surging, murmuring humanity, and then those in front begin to encroach upon the ground reserved for the police. Immediately there is much remonstrance and gesticulation from the latter, and their words being unheeded—as they must be, for the people are so hemmed in together that it is impossible for one to move without the whole—the policemen speak of much difficulty into the very heart of the crowd. There is a dull murmur among the people, and now and then a woman's shrill voice is raised, but the object is accomplished, the mob retreats slightly, and the officers return to their stations, while apparently no one is injured by the proceeding. The people bear it quite patiently, and take various repetitions of it without complaint. At last the procession of priests and choristers appears at the door of the palace. Immediately every hat is taken off, and the heads remain bare during the whole ceremony which lasts about fifteen minutes; though I saw many rubbing their ears, evidently wishing to be convinced that those members were not frozen. The Emperor goes down upon the river, when it is blessed. After a good deal of chanting the procession return to the palace, and then comes a rush from the crowd to get some of the holy water. Four hours after the benediction had taken place the street was still full of men, women and children patiently waiting their turn. Patience is one of the virtues of this race, and kindness to animals another. The gentle nature of the Russian peasant is written on his face. He seldom beats his horse, his dogs never fight, and even in the streets of St. Petersburg crows, sparrows and pigeons are continually under foot. The latter bird is considered sacred, being a symbol of the Holy Ghost. This combination of patience, devotion, and perfect obedience to orders—qualities fostered by many years of serfdom—makes the Russian one of the best soldiers in the world.—*Letter from St. Petersburg in Christian Intelligencer.*

Some people believe that it is really not the intention of England to fight Russia, but simply to force her into bankruptcy by compelling her to raise, equip and maintain an immense army. It is said that her expenses are now \$1,000,000 a day.

You need not be afraid of giving too much. The old darkey said "If any ob you know ob any church what died ob liberty, jes' tell me what it is, an' I will take a pilgrimage to it, an' by de soft light ob de pale moon I will crawl upon its moss-covered roof an' write upon de top-most shingle, 'Blessed am de dead who die in de Lord.'"

Further evidences are cropping out daily that quite a strong movement is in progress against President Diaz of Mexico and in favor of ex-president Lerdo, and there is fear of another of the periodic revolutions which afflict that country.

A Sunday-school boy of Maysville, Ky., was asked by the superintendent if his father was a Christian. "Yea sir," he replied, "but he is not working at it much."

The Web of Life.

Backward my memory wanders to-night,
Into the shadows of bygone years,
Parting the curtains and bringing to light
The past, with its gladness and tears.

Things long forgotten, memories hushed,
Dreams I had tenderly buried from sight—
Longings unsatisfied—bright hopes crushed—
Of sunshine and gladness—of shadow and blight.

Of sister's tears, and a mother's prayers—
Of trials, temptations, and victories won—
Of days of brightness, and freedom from cares,
Or of striving to utter "Will be done."

And I marvel much at the tangled skein
The parted curtains have left in sight,
With threads of gladness and threads of pain
All mingled and twisted, the dark with the light.

Ah! strangely woven, these lives of ours,
With a warp of gladness, a woof of pain—
Yet the flowers would droop in the sunny hours
Were they never refreshed by the cooling rain.

We wonder oftimes at the broken threads,
And murmur at trials and crosses we meet,
Never thinking it needeth each fragment and shred
To render the pattern of life complete.

O, a careful weaver is watching the loom—
And though the web may seem jagged and rough,
Whether threads of glory or threads of gloom
He knoweth the reason, and that is enough.

—Stockton, Kansas.

A WHARF RAT.

He was a levee "Rat," and his name was Dick. As a child he managed somehow to escape the massacres of want, neglect, and disease in great cities; and we find him a small boy 12 years old, living where he may, eating what he can get; his hand against everything (that will sell at a junk store), and every thing to hide itself in dark places, and to be chased and worried when it ventures into the light.

The levee which Dick infests is that of New Orleans; down by the foot of Jackson street, where the English steamers lie, is his happy hunting ground, and on the day when we make his acquaintance, it is not very productive. The hunting has all been on one side, and how Dick is discovered hiding between two bales of cotton is the query. He is kicked, pushed, dragged, jostled backward and forward by the stevedores' men, like a ragged shuttlecock, every one has a curse and a blow for the "Rat," with whom things are going hard, when—

"Oh, how shameful to beat that poor boy so!" exclaimed a soft voice with a ring of genuine indignation in it.

The speaker is a lady, clad in crisp, cool muslin—a lady, beautiful in face and form.

"Oh," she exclaimed, "how shameful to treat that poor child so! Do, please, Captain Gilbert, make them let him alone."

Captain Gilbert, whose guest she is, and who leads her up the stage, shouts:

"Halloo! quit that! Let the boy go, and get on with your work."

Dick—who, unable to dodge his tormentors, has emulated the example of a hedge-hog, and made himself as nearly spherical as possible against a cotton bale—does not rise. The foe has not sufficiently retreated, but he keeps a bright lookout from the corner of one eye, so as to be ready for a jump.

"They have hurt him," said the lady. "He can't get up, poor little fellow!" and before any one can interfere, she trips down the stage and is stooping over the "Rat," who is so taken aback by the apparition that he forgets to jump, and rolls over straight.

His plight—when it appears that no bones are broken—makes the lady smile. He has been kicked into a coal heap, and is black. He has been cut against a lot of oil cake, and is russet brown. He is fluffy all over with cotton waste. His mouth is open and his eyes are wild with astonishment. He had never been so near to a lady, and don't know what will be done with him.

"Come, get up," says the captain, "there's nothing the matter with you."

"Can you rise?" asks the lady, and she touches him with the most wonderful thing Dick ever saw—her hand! The creamy glove upon it, the shimmer of lace and glitter of gold at the wrist, and the soft, white flesh beyond; never had he felt such a touch, or been spoken to in such a tone.

"Oh, ain't I in for it now," he muses, and then he looks up into the lady's face.

There was no chance for a bolt now. The lady, the gentleman who came with her, the captain of the steamer, and his chief officer, formed a semi-circle in front; behind him was the bale of cotton against which he had rolled himself for protection. He sits up, drinking in that strange expression which at once scares, puzzles and pleases him, till a sort of sleepy, faint feeling makes him close his eyes.

"He's going to faint," says the lady. "I knew he was hurt. Oh, see how he is bleeding!"

He is bleeding badly. Big drops are trickling fast down his ragged sleeve, which will soak no more. These come from an ugly tear (caused by a nail in the wharf planking) on his arm, just above the elbow.

"Don't look, Mrs. Austen," says the captain. "I'll have him attended to. Ho, quartermaster! come and carry this boy on board, and give my compliments to the doctor, and ask him to plaster up this cut."

Dick has no power to resist. He is carried on board, muttering, "Come, I ain't done nothing to you."

A cold lunch is served under the awning on the main deck. Two other ladies, with their escorts arrive, but the meal is delayed by the appearance of some of the crew, bearing squat heavy boxes, which jingle as they are lowered through a trap door in the deck, partly under the lunch table.

"Mexican dollars," explains the captain.

"What a lot of money!" the lady remarked.

"Not so much as you suppose, but a tidy sum. Each box contains \$2,000 and there are fourteen of them—eh, Mr. Mansfield?" This to the officer in charge, who confirms the count.

"They have got to their first glass of champagne, when the doctor joins them."

"Well how's your patient?" asks the captain.

"All right, and clean for once in his life, but rather weak," is the medical report upon the Rat.

"Poor child," sighs the lady, "what ought he to take?"

"I should prescribe something to eat," the doctor replies, helping himself to a slice of tongue.

"Captain, I would like to give him some dinner."

It is unnecessary to say who speaks, and the skipper would indeed have been a stern man if he could have resisted the pleading of those kind brown eyes. The quartermaster is summoned again, and appears, leading Dick. It has begun to dawn upon him that he is not going to be abused.

"What is your name, little boy?" asks the lady.

"Dick."

"Are you hungry, Dick?"

"Rat."

"Only rather?" in a tone of disappointment.

"Rather," explains the captain, "in that tone means 'very.'"

The lady takes the plate and fills it with cold chicken, stuffing, salad, bread, and what not; adds a knife and a fork, and gives it to Dick.

"I should keep some of that for tomorrow, if I were you," observed the doctor.

"Then you'd be a fool," Dick replied with a scoff. The big fellows on the levee would take it "fore you'd gone two blocks. To-morrow ain't here, but the grub is, and so I'm going to get outside it while I can."

There is a general laugh at this philosophy. Dick "gets outside" his grub without further comment, and is walking off, when the captain calls him back with a—

"What you young rascal! are you going without saying thank you?"

"Thank ye."

"No, not me. Thank the lady."

"Thank ye kindly, ma'am," says Dick.

It was the first polite speech he had ever uttered, and heaven knows where he picked it up.

The party remained on board till about six o'clock, and by the time it broke up every one had forgotten the "Rat." But Mrs. Austen was crossing the levee he ran up, much to the annoyance of her companion, who had had enough of him.

"I say," says the Rat, "do you like him?" with a chuck of his thumb towards the steamer.

"Captain Gilbert?"

"Yes—is he your fellow?"

"Get out you scamp!" cries the gentleman, indignantly.

"Let him speak, Fred," the lady pleads. "No, Dick, I am married, and this is my husband; but Captain Gilbert is our kind friend. I crossed with him once, and he was very good to me when I was sick."

"Was you ever sick?" said Dick, with a face full of wonder.

"Often. So I can answer your question and say that I do like the Captain very much."

"You'd hate to have anything bad happen to him?"

"Why, of course—to him or any one else."

"Not for me?"

"Indeed I would my poor boy. Oh, Fred see how wistful he looks! Mayn't I give him some of Charley's left-off things? I have a little boy at home!" she goes on seeing astonishment in her husband's eye, "about your size."

"Does he get chickens to eat?" asked the Rat.

"Yes."

"Every day?"

"No, not every day," she answers, smiling; it is well she does qualify her reply, for Dick's credulity was not yet sufficiently elastic to bear such a marvel as a boy about his size, who had chickens every day.

So they bade him follow them and more wonders were in store for him. He sees Charlie. He was taken up to the lady's own room where the promised things were produced and tried on over his rags. Here he stood lost in admiration. He gazed about him bewildered and some dim sense of shame stole over him as he saw his own reflection in the looking glass.

"Mayn't I put them on now?" he asks, as the things are selected.

"Better not now," says the lady. "Put them on in the morning. Come here again about 10 o'clock, and we will see what we can do with you."

He submits, and goes down very reluctantly, with two whole suits of Charley's left off clothes bundled up in a large handkerchief, and fifty cents in his pocket. As soon as the hall door closes after him the brute instincts of secrecy and evasion pull his jelly-bag hat over his eyes and send him off at a run.

Captain Gilbert spends the evening with his agent, and then returns to the ship about 11 o'clock.

"Sorry to say, sir," begins the chief officer, "that most of the men are on shore."

"Without leave?"

A shrug of the shoulders is his only answer.

"Whose watch is it?"

"Mr. Andrews'."

"How's this, Mr. Andrews," asks the captain, angrily.

"It's not my fault, sir. They don't go over the gangway. They crawl over the side and into the beams of the wharf. It's impossible to stop them."

The captain knows New Orleans, and, being a just man, had no more to say. It is very provoking. He is going to sail to-morrow, and these men will come on board either drunk or stupid from the effect of drink. Some of them, perhaps, will not come at all.

The weather for the last few days has been oppressively hot, and now there is hope of rain. The sky is dark and low, and the faint evening breeze has gone down. The captain has gone down to his cabin, and tries to read, but the mosquitoes won't let him, so he gets into bed, tucks in his bar, and sleeps the sleep of a tired man.

Something makes him conscious that two bells (1 o'clock) is striking. Then he hears a whisper, "Cap'n! Cap'n!" close by his side. In an instant he has his revolver ready, and in the act of striking a match, when the whisper says, "Hush! it's me—Dick. Don't say a word; don't light a match. Hush! Is there a man named Phil Woods in your crowd?"

"Yes, a fireman; but he deserted last week," the captain whispered back.

"Have you got any specious aboard?"

"Specious? Oh, specie, you mean."

"What's that?"

"Money."

"I thought so. Well, Cap'n, Phil Woods and five more are after that there specious, and they aboard now."

"Good God! why didn't you tell me before?" gasps the captain.

"Policeman chived me. 'Cos I'd got a bundle that the lady gave me. He

took it away, he did, and locked me up," exclaimed Dick, "but I got out."

"On board now, do you say?" asks the captain.

"Yes, and at work, too. Listen!"

What the captain hears sends him out of his berth with a spring.

"Fire that," he says, thrusting a pistol into Dick's hand, "and run forward shouting for help as loud as you can scream." Then he darts out on deck.

And no time to spare! The thieves have overpowered and gagged the man on watch, have cut round the fastenings on the hatch leading to the specie-room, and already two boxes are out and ready for spitting away. It is a brisk affair while it lasts; which is until the chief officer, doctor, steward, and some others aroused by Dick's shouts and the firing, come upon the scene. Then such of the thieves as can do so jump overboard—for their retreat forward is cut off. Three remain; one, the leader, dead, another with his thigh splintered, and a third with several balls in his body.

The first thing they do is to release poor Mr. Andrews, whom they find still insensible from a blow on the head. By this time the police have come, and are searching the ship, lest others of the thieves might be hiding.

"What's that in the wheel-house?" says the chief officer; "bring a light here. Ah! it's another of them. Turn him over. Oh, Lord! captain, look here. Here's gratitude! If it isn't that d—d Rat that the lady—"

"My God!" cries the captain, "I forgot all about him! Is he hurt?"

"Shot right through the body, and serves him right," is Mansfield's reply. It struck the speaker "silly," as he afterward said, to see the skipper fall down on his knees beside the "Rat," lift his head upon his shoulder, and in a voice hoarse with emotion say, "Are you hurt bad, my boy! Don't start. I'm your friend the captain. Dick—speak to me?"

"Is the police gone?" he moans.

"They shan't hurt you, Dick—no one shall. Oh, doctor, come and attend this poor, brave little fellow. Any drop of his blood is worth more than all the lives of those scoundrels. Do your best for him, and send for all the surgeons in the city if they can help poor Dick! Poor little faithful chap!"

The wounded thieves are carried off to the charity hospital by the police. Dick is taken to the captain's cabin, and placed in his bed. The ship's doctor does his best for him. The most famous surgeon in the city comes and looks grave. Captain Gilbert never leaves him.

"Say?" Dick's voice has become very low and tremulous—"was that there money yours?"

"No; but it was in my charge."

"You'd a got it if you'd lost it, eh?"

"I should have been ruined."

"She wouldn't ha' liked that."

"She? who do you mean, my boy?"

"The lady—her as you was good to."

The captain turned aside, and tried hard to swallow something which had never passed his lips.

"Was it for her sake," he asked, "that you did this?"

She said she'd hate to have anything bad to come to you," replies the Rat, "cos you was good to her when she was sick. Two nights ago, I heard Phil Wood and his crowd talking about robbing a ship of specious. They said they was going to 'tice all the men ashore with drink, and there'd be only one man forward besides the cap'n. There was to ha' bin one put at the cap'n's door to knock him on the head if he came out. I didn't know for sartin it war your ship, and I was a-coming to ask you if you had specious, when the policeman chived me."

"Who was it that shot you?"

"Don't know. When I see the p'lice I crawled away to where you found me. I was skear'd for fear they'd think I belonged to the other crowd."

The Rat is skin and bone, and nervous as a cat. He has lost more blood than he can spare from that slight wound in his arm.

When the lady comes early in the morning, the Rat is sinking slowly. His face brightens up as he sees her.

"I say—Don't you cry like that," says he. Childlike he puts his hand to withdraw from her eyes. He touches it with awe. It does not break nor fly off, and nothing is done to him for his daring. Encouraged by such impunity, he ventures to give it a little pat, and then the face he is watching intently is lit up with a smile through its tears. Into his unloved life—into his half-savage mind dawns the first idea of a caress. He clasps the lady's hand and draws it down and presses it there with both his little brown paws. Then he leans back with a long-drawn sigh, and shuts his eyes.

Three years have passed, and Captain Gilbert's steamer is again at her wharf at the foot of Jackson street; and again Mr. and Mrs. Austen are at lunch on board. As the lady is stepping down from the gangway, a well-grown, handsome boy, in a blue flannel knickerbocker suit, and straw hat with ship's ribbon, came slowly forward.

"Why, that is never Dick?" she exclaims.

"Dick all over," says the captain proudly.

"Oh, Dick, how you have grown, and how improved!"

"There was plenty of room for that," laughs the quondam Rat.

Then the captain takes her aside and explains. "He's been at school ever since he got well, and has learned more than other boys in double the time. Oh, he's smart! I'm educating him now for my profession, and believe he could pass for mate to-morrow."

"What name have you given him?" asks the lady.

"My own. My wife thinks as much of him as I do; and we've no children of our own, why—"

"Captain Gilbert, you are a good man!" and, lowering his voice, "a grateful."

This is the end of the Rat's tale.

Some scraps from a lunch table, kindly given, stood between a man and ruin; and the tender touch of a woman's hand saved a boy's life.

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Local Matters.

—Don't be misled. Change of R. R. time-tables this week.

—Grob & Terns have purchased the ice-house of Mr. Drybread.

—George Babcock is going to start a grocery store at Ann Arbor, so rumor says.

—If you want to see a nice horse-block look in front of Editor Pattison's residence.

—Justice Skinner has established his office in the Arcade block, in the rooms formerly occupied by Justice Crane.

—Elizabeth Streeter and James Newton, colored, were arrested Thursday night, on complaint of the former's husband, charged with adultery.

—It is not his scales though desirable for weighing. Watson Barrspecially invites the farmers to call and see the Royce Reaper. See advertisement.

—The young people's society of the Baptist church will hold a strawberry festival on Tuesday eve. of next week, in the lecture room of the church.

—The Washtenaw Baptist association meets at Manchester, May 22nd at 10½ A. M. Half fare tickets can be obtained of Rev. Mr. Boyden, on application.

—The Western Union Telegraph Company has materially added to the appearance of east Congress street by replacing the old and weather-beaten poles with new ones.

—The bona fide Euterpean minstrels are on the alert once more. Unwilling to rest on past laurels, the boys will soon appear on the boards again at Light Guard Hall.

—Capt. E. P. Allen will deliver the address at the annual reunion of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of Michigan, which is to be at held Kalamazoo Thursday, June 20th.

—Arrangements for the removal of Liable's Green-houses, to the site on Pearl street, back of the Post office, are being made. A building to be used for an office, is already completed.

—The meeting of the Reform Club on Sunday was addressed by Col. Larned, of Detroit. The address was replete with touching illustrations, dramatic situations, and thrilling elocutionary effort.

—The Ypsilanti papers learned from the *Argus* of the proposed change in the courses of study at the Normal School.—*Argus*.

Not by a long shot. The *COMMERCIAL* knew of the change but wanted to be able to give the details before announcing.

—The public exercises of the Normal Lyceum for the spring term will take place at Normal Hall on Friday evening, May 17. The Sextette Band has kindly consented to be present and furnish music. All are invited.

—The Philharmonic to-night. The *Springfield Republican* says: Miss McQuesten, the soloist, possesses one of the sweetest and most flexible of light and high soprano voices. Her singing with the club, in Hiller's "O world, thou art wondrous fair," displayed her finest art; it was a clear gem of music.

—The members of the Ypsilanti Sextette wish to return their thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly took part in the "Color Guard" and devoted to it the time necessary for its successful rendition. The Sextette feel under great obligations, and only await an opportunity of returning the favors so highly appreciated by them.

—Joseph Demosh, landlord of the Barton House, was tried before Justice Crane last week on a charge of violating the State law in regard to the closing of saloons on Sundays. As it was clearly proven that liquor was regularly sold over Demosh's bar on the first day of the week, he was convicted and fined twenty-five dollars and costs.

—A burglar gained entrance to the room of a man employed by Mr. Forster, proprietor of the Grove brewery, on the night of Saturday, the 4th inst., and carried off a watch, and pocket-book containing a small sum of money. The intruder was discovered and chased quite a distance, but was not overtaken. He is thought by the officers to be a tramp.

—The Boston Philharmonic Club to-night. Go and have a treat. The *Cincinnati Gazette* says:

"Mr. Listemann is full of the force that asserts itself. It does not ask, it compels recognition. He is the first of America's violin players to-day. Mr. Freygang is a celebrated European musician who has recently come to this country to join the Philharmonics. He is an artist of the very highest ability, and a decided acquisition, not only to the club, but to our city and the country generally.

—The Rev. John Larkin, of Ridgeway, has written to me stating that the Rev. S. C. Chubb, recently from England, and primitive Methodist minister, will preach in the church on the Saline road, Sunday eve., May 12th inst., with a view to establishing a permanent mission in this city. From my acquaintance with the above branch of Methodists 25 years ago, I would recommend them to the sympathy, and kindly greeting of the community.

GEO. SIMONS.

—Wednesday afternoon Mr. Samuel Hand, who was employed at Carr's new building at the depot, fell from a scaffolding on the sidewalk, a distance of ten or twelve feet. The board on which he was standing broke, letting him fall over backwards. He struck on his shoulders and back, and was picked up unconscious. Dr. Bonsteel being in the vicinity, was called to his aid. We are glad to announce that he is recovering and it is hoped, that a severe shock and painful bruises, will be all the injury incurred.

—Louis Hardy, a son of the Rev. Seth Hardy, fell Tuesday evening, from a pile of fence pickets breaking both bones of an arm near the wrist.

—"The Color Guard" was so well attended Saturday evening, and the performance so much enjoyed, that it was repeated Monday night. It is the universal opinion that Mr. Fay is the best German comedian that has ever appeared in this city. All the amateurs did justice to the parts assigned them. The band by its generous management and gentlemanly behavior individually is entitled to the respect and best wishes of our citizens. They intend during the summer to give open air concerts, arrangements having already been begun for the construction of a suitable stand.

Normal Items.

The graduating exercises will take place May 30th.

The Lyceum public will occur next Friday evening.

The entertainment on the evening of May 3rd was a general success.

The Lyceum received a present of a large and valuable volume from C. R. Pattison. A vote of thanks is returned for the generous gift.

The transit of Mercury, which occurred last Monday, was watched with considerable anxiety by Prof. McLouth. It made its ingress a little after 9 A. M., and its egression something after five, requiring about eight hours to make the transit. The path approached a little nearer to the centre of sun's disk than the result of mathematical calculation had indicated and accordingly the transit commenced a very little sooner than was indicated. The forenoon was clear and favorable for making observations but at about one o'clock it clouded over and remained so until after the transit was completed.

Some radical changes have been made in the course of studies at the normal. The general idea of the change is to give the course of instruction more of a professional character, taking for granted that the pupil has a thorough knowledge of the subject matter before he enters upon his regular Normal work. There is to be an academic department preparatory to entering the Normal proper, in which the course of instruction will be similar to that of the best union schools of the state. After having finished the course in this department or of any other such schools as shall have been decided to possess a sufficiently thorough course of instruction or upon examination, pupils may enter the regular Normal work and one additional year will be given to professional instruction and work.

—Boys' and Children's Clothing—Mabley Detroit, keeps an immense stock of all the latest styles at prices that are very reasonable.

\$4 and \$5 buys a very desirable suit for every day wear at Mabley's, Detroit.

75 cents will buy a very good pair of lined pants for every day wear at Mabley's, Detroit.

Send to Mabley, Detroit, for price list and self measurement plan for shirts. He has the best shirt cutters in Detroit. Prices always the lowest.

Michigan Central Railroad.

TIME TABLE, NOV. 11th, 1877.

GOING EAST.

| | Mail. | Day Express. | Kal. Accom. | Atlantic Express. | Night Express. |
|---------------------|-------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Chicago.....Lv. | 7:00 | 9:00 | 3:45 | 5:15 | 9:00 |
| Michigan City..... | 9:28 | 11:10 | 6:20 | 7:38 | 11:15 |
| New Buffalo..... | 9:48 | 11:26 | 6:48 | | 11:40 |
| Niles..... | 10:45 | 12:15 | 8:14 | 9:00 | 12:35 |
| Kalamazoo..... | 12:35 | 1:40 | 10:00 | 10:26 | 2:17 |
| Battle Creek..... | 1:22 | 2:17 | | 11:08 | 3:15 |
| Marshall..... | 2:25 | 3:00 | | 11:37 | 4:19 |
| Albion..... | 2:52 | 3:21 | Jack. A. M. | 12:05 | 4:10 |
| Jackson.....Ar. | 3:45 | 4:05 | A. M. | 12:50 | 4:55 |
| Jackson.....Lv. | 4:40 | | 5:20 | | |
| Chelsea..... | 5:04 | | 6:15 | | |
| Dexter..... | 5:20 | 5:10 | 7:00 | 2:10 | 6:38 |
| Ann Arbor..... | 5:38 | 5:24 | 7:15 | 2:27 | 6:55 |
| Ypsilanti..... | 6:02 | 5:48 | 7:40 | 2:48 | 7:15 |
| Wayne Junction..... | 6:23 | 6:08 | 8:25 | 3:20 | 7:45 |
| G. T. Junction..... | 6:45 | 6:30 | 8:40 | 3:35 | 8:00 |
| Detroit.....Ar. | | | | | |

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going east, at 11:55 A. M.

GOING WEST.

| | Mail. | Day Express. | Kal. Accom. | Atlantic Express. | Night Express. |
|---------------------|-------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Detroit.....Lv. | 7:00 | 9:35 | 4:45 | 6:20 | 9:50 |
| G. T. Junction..... | 7:15 | 9:55 | 5:00 | 6:35 | 10:10 |
| Wayne Junction..... | 7:48 | 10:17 | 5:32 | 7:10 | 10:42 |
| Ypsilanti..... | 8:10 | 10:35 | 5:50 | 7:30 | 11:04 |
| Ann Arbor..... | 8:30 | 10:55 | 6:30 | 8:10 | 11:21 |
| Chelsea..... | 8:56 | | 6:53 | 8:31 | |
| Dexter..... | 9:17 | | 7:08 | 8:47 | |
| Jackson.....Ar. | 10:20 | 12:15 | 8:00 | 9:40 | 12:45 |
| Marshall..... | 11:50 | 35 | Kal. A. M. | 11:03 | 1:45 |
| Battle Creek..... | 12:21 | 1:58 | | 11:35 | 2:16 |
| Kalamazoo..... | 1:15 | 2:40 | 4:00 | 12:25 | 2:53 |
| Niles..... | 3:11 | 4:07 | 6:10 | 2:38 | 4:24 |
| Michigan City..... | 4:40 | 5:20 | 7:50 | 4:15 | 5:47 |
| Chicago.....Ar. | 6:55 | 7:40 | 10:30 | 6:45 | 8:00 |

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday and Sunday excepted. ‡Daily.

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going west, at 4:15 P. M.

H. B. LEDYARD.

Genl. Supt., Detroit.

HENRY C. WESTWORTH, Genl. Pass. and Ticket Agt., Chicago.

Detroit, Hillsdale & South-Western Railroad.

ARRIVE AT YPSILANTI.

| | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Detroit Express..... | 11:45 A. M. |
| Mail..... | 5:20 P. M. |
| LEAVE YPSILANTI. | |
| Evening Express..... | 6:05 P. M. |
| Mail..... | 8:10 A. M. |

SALINE.

GOING EAST.

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Detroit Express..... | Arrive 11:10 A. M. |
| Mail..... | 4:50 P. M. |
| GOING WEST. | |
| Evening Express..... | 6:43 P. M. |
| Mail..... | 9:05 A. M. |

MRS. GOODING

Wishes to announce to the Ladies of Ypsilanti and vicinity, that she has on hand a large stock of Spring

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS

In all the new STYLES AND NOVELTIES of the SEASON.

Hair Goods constantly on hand. Comings made to order at reasonable rates. Hair taken in exchange for goods. A full line of

DEMAREST'S PATTERNS.

Call and examine our stock. Stamping a specialty.

HURON ST.

759 MRS. A. S. H. GOODING.

THE IMPROVED ROYCE REAPER

IS THE BEST, THE LIGHTEST RUNNING IN THE MARKET, COMBINING SIMPLICITY AND DURABILITY.

Easily operated. Delivers the best gavel for binding, will work on steeper hill-sides, and on rougher ground, will do more work with the same team, and the best and most economical made.

Before purchasing call on WATSON BARR, Stony Creek. Also agent for

P. D. BECKWITH'S ROLLER DRILL.

The only drill that will work on any kind of ground.

FLOUR AND FEED.

I want to make known to the people of this city and vicinity that I am in the above named business, at the store until recently occupied by Jay Worden, No. 15 Congress Street west, as well as at the Depot, No. 4 Masonic Block.

At either and both of these places I have, and intend to keep constantly, all the articles that belong legitimately to this trade. I have all the brands of flour that are common to this market, namely: that which is made at the mills in our own city, both upper and lower; also Rawsonville, Belleville, Delhi, and Dover. The latter is known in this market as "star flour." All sorts of Mill Feed, Bolted and Unbolted Corn Meal, Oat Meal of different grades, Oil Meal, Pearl Wheat, etc.

I cannot say "Prices to suit the times," because I cannot say what is implied by that term; but this I can say, my prices shall be uniform, the same to every man, woman, and child, whether of high standing or of low degree. When a price is changed, it shall be changed to all alike.

I mean to give honest weights when I sell, take no more than that when I buy, and shall rely upon a discriminating people for an encouraging patronage.

CHARLES WHEELER.

NEW GOODS

---IN---

Walking Shoes.

House & Party Slippers,

Button & Side Lace Boots,

AND NICE

Shoes and Slippers

FOR THE

WEE ONES,

Just received at

HEWITT & CHAMPION'S.

Ask to see the

EVERLASTING SILVER-PLATED

BUTTON HOLDER.

Price Only 10 Cts.

For sale by

HEWITT & CHAMPION.

FINE CHROMO AND FRAME,

\$2.00.

BEAUTIFUL BRACKETS,

\$1.00.

STACKS OF WALL PAPER

—AT—

KEYES, next to Post Office.

Picture Frames made in twenty minutes.

TAKE THE Ypsilanti Commercial

And get the Premium. All who pay to the first of March, 1879, are entitled to it. Subscriptions can begin at any time.

Everybody knows that the COMMERCIAL office turns out the best

Job Printing

of any establishment in the city, and that its prices are as low for good work as other concerns charge for poor.

I respectfully invite the attention of property owners to the following companies which I represent:

Imperial Northern Insurance Co., Liverpool, Capital, \$23,000,000.

Western Department Continental, Capital, \$3,000,000.

Rhode Island, Capital, \$1,000,000.

Traders', Chicago, Capital, \$500,000.

Not only first-class, reliable companies, but at reasonable rates and losses promptly paid. Office at the Depot. Call and see me.

729-740 M. L. Shutts.

Mc & Mc,

The Live

Furniture Boys,

Are on hand this Spring with an

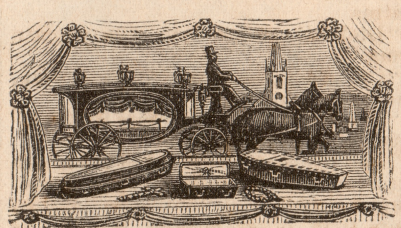
IMMENSE STOCK

They have taken advantage of hard times, bought goods for cash, and intend to give their customers the benefit.

Call and see our PARLOR and BEDROOM SUITS, Wood and Marble top Tables, Couches and Easy Chairs, Baby Cabs and Cradles, Woven Wire, Hair and Wool Mattresses, and everything in the line of Furniture from a wood bottom Chair up to the most nobby Parlor goods.

We have a large stock of upholstering materials, and are prepared to do all kinds of job work in the neatest style, at BOTTOM FIGURES.

We also keep a full stock of



UNDERTAKERS' SUPPLIES.

such as Coffins, Caskets, White and Black Broadcloth Caskets, Metallic Cases, Shrouds, Robes, and Habits. Having a fine Hearse, we shall hold ourselves in readiness to give our personal attention to this branch of business. NIGHT CALLS attended to by either of the firm on Huron street.

Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Coon's old stand, opp. the Hawkins House.

GEO. McELCHERAN, T. W. McANDREW.

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES.

HENDERSON & SWEET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, &C.,

EDWARDS & COOPER'S OLD STAND.

"MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER,"

I have 300 pairs of Boots I want to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH.

STOGA BOOTS.

KIP BOOTS,

CALF BOOTS,

PEGGED AND HAND

SEWED BOOTS.

Every man or boy who wants to get a pair of GOOD BOOTS CHEAP, will do well to call and see the Boots and

THE PRICES!

Shoe Store in the Arcade

Block, Ypsilanti.

JOHN BOYCE.

April 6, 1878.

PIONEER DRUG STORE.

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

STATIONERY,

WINDOW GLASS.

Everything in the Drug line I will sell at the VERY LOWEST Cash figures.

PRESCRIPTIONS

Filled, with accuracy, at all times, day and night.

Finest Brand of CIGARS.

FRED F. INGRAM,

Opp. Depot.

Sabbath School Song Books.

GOOD NEWS.

(25 cts.) This charming Sabbath School Songster has won a multitude of friends, and needs no praise from those who have heard its sweet melodies. But all should try it—and be pleased; the young singers are sure to be, "It may be far;" "Beautiful Gate;" and "Hear him Calling;" are three of the 270 glad songs, which make the use of Good News a perpetual joy.

SHINING RIVER.

(35 cts.) Is a book of the same nature and general excellence as "Good News" and differs only as the tastes of composers equally good will differ. Let your girls and boys sail on this "shining river," making the way vocal with sweet and pure lyrics like "Beautiful vale;" "Shining Land;" or "Like the Stars."

CHORAL PRAISE, (20 cts.) Is a collection of Chants, Songs and short Anthems, for Episcopal Sabbath Schools. The beauty of its contents will commend it to any denomination.

Those who play the organ for Sabbath School Singing, will welcome the new

CLARKE'S REED ORGAN MELODIES, (\$2.50 Boards; \$3. Cloth), which melodies are in true Reed Organ style, are excellent for the "organ touch" and practice, and are unusually fresh and interesting.

Any book mailed, post free, for the retail price.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By mortgage dated the twenty-third day of November, 1876, and recorded on the first day of December 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, in Liber 55 of mortgages, on page 13, Orson S. Kendrick and Martha Kendrick duly mortgaged to Susan Rice, a full of sixty-eight Acres addition to the city of Ypsilanti, Michigan, excepting five feet in width from east to west from the south side of said lot to be used as an alley in common between lot sixty-eight and lot sixty-nine, five feet on the north side in width of lot sixty-nine also to be used as an alley, making an alley ten feet in width to be used in common by the respective owners of said lots sixty-eight and sixty-nine. The sum of seventy-three dollars and forty cents is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, besides the interest due on said mortgage provided therein, and the further sum of seven hundred dollars with interest at ten per cent. per annum, from the 23rd day of November 1877, is secured by, and will hereafter become due on said mortgage. Default having occurred